

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MOTOR VEHICLE PASSENGER
SAFETY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on October 24, 1983, I included in the Extensions of Remarks (page E5063) comments on my bill, H.R. 4175. Unfortunately, the GPO printed my remarks as if I quoted from some article. Thus, I take this opportunity to restate them and hope that the GPO will print them correctly.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday last, I introduced H.R. 4175, the Motor Vehicle Passenger Safety Act, in order to encourage greater use of one of the most important pieces of standard equipment for all passenger vehicles—seatbelts. My reasons for doing so are set forth in the bill's findings:

"FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

"Sec. 141. (a) The Congress finds that—

"(1) motor vehicle accidents are one of the five leading causes of death;

"(2) the total number of passenger motor vehicle occupant fatalities for 1982 was 23,098, with over 21,000 estimated to be front seat occupants;

"(3) since the late 1960's safety belt systems designed to protect drivers and passengers (particularly front seat passengers) have been standard equipment on passenger motor vehicles, and over the last decade, such systems have been, and are continuing to be, refined for greater ease of use, dependability, durability, and comfort;

"(4) the American consumer has invested \$14,000,000,000 in safety belt systems as standard equipment on 140,000,000 motor vehicles;

"(5) the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates that, if 80 percent of all passengers used existing safety belt systems in all passenger motor vehicles in use today, at least 12,000 lives could be saved and a much larger number of injuries could be avoided or reduced;

"(6) safety belt system usage programs and laws have increased usage in Europe and Canada by more than 70 percent and have resulted in a decrease in highway deaths;

"(7) decreasing deaths and injuries (A) prevents or reduces the human tragedies that affect families when lives are claimed or disabling injuries result due to traffic accidents, (B) saves health, disability, and insurance costs, and (C) otherwise prevents adverse economic and social impacts;

"(8) reliance for over a decade on the voluntary use of safety belt systems has resulted in some usage, but not enough to make a significant reduction in injuries;

"(9) greater Federal funds are needed to assist the States in developing and imple-

menting reasonable safety belt system usage laws;

"(10) the Federal Government should require the use of safety belt systems by Federal employees and on Federally owned or controlled areas; and

"(11) several insurance firms have offered to reduce premium rates by a significant percentage for those who sign a statement indicating they will use safety belt systems when driving or otherwise riding in a passenger motor vehicle."

Motor vehicle accidents occur quickly, usually with little warning. In seconds, passengers move from calm to disaster and, all too often, to tragedy. In many cases, the tragedy is permanent. While there are many accidents where no type of restraint will prevent or mitigate tragedy because of speed and other factors, there are others where the wearing of a seatbelt can spell the difference between life and death, or between severe and minor injury.

Pursuant to section 214 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978, the National Academy of Sciences conducted a study of methods for encouraging the use of safety belts by passengers and drivers of motor vehicles. A report of that study (Committee Print 96-40) entitled "Study of Methods for Increasing Safety Belt Use" was released in March 1980. The report's principle conclusion is that "no single program" to increase safety belt use "is likely to work. It will take a combination of approaches . . . to overcome public apathy or antipathy toward safety belts and to change safety belt behavior so as to increase both the number" of belt users and the regularity of use. H.R. 4175, which will be administered by the Department of Transportation (DOT), recognizes this and seeks to address the problem by a multifront approach.

First is education. The bill directs the DOT to develop and implement a broad program to promote the use of safety belts, to educate the public about the preventive health aspects of belt use, and to inform employers of the economic incentives available to them from belt use by employees. In this later case, the 1980 report said:

Ample economic incentive exists for employers to undertake programs to require their employees to use safety belts on the job and to encourage safety belt use at all times. This incentive is the prospect of reducing the significant employer costs that crash injuries and deaths entail. In 1978, for example, about one-third of all work-related fatalities were caused by motor vehicle crashes. On average, each such death cost the victim's employer \$120,000. When on-the-job injuries are added to deaths, motor

vehicle crashes directly and indirectly cost employers a total of about \$1.5 billion in 1978. The employer cost of vehicle crashes off the jobs is estimated by the National Safety Council to be an additional \$1.9 billion.

Few employers are aware of their economic losses from this source, and few recognize that an employer's risk of loss from motor vehicle crashes is much higher than a single individual's. Almost none can identify the specific risk of loss, because that risk will vary with the number of persons employed, the type of business or industry, and a variety of other factors; a data base for such calculations is not yet available.

The program will not cost the taxpayer a dime, except, of course, DOT's administrative costs. The program is to be a free public service effort. It is intended to draw upon the conscience and goodwill of automakers, insurance firms, TV, radio, newspapers, movies, magazines, like Good Housekeeping, Time, and environmental magazines; labor, consumers, legal organizations, like the ABA and the trial lawyers; health care groups, like nurses, doctors, and the Red Cross; and national groups, like the teachers, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Farm Bureau, the National Association of Manufacturers, the bankers, National Safety Council, the American Automobile Association, and trade associations; and community groups, like the Rotary, Lions, Fraternal Order of Police, Knights of Columbus, 4-H, PTO's, and Civitans.

The bill also provides a procedure for educating the public on the use of safety belts to insure safety and comfort.

Second is the Federal Government. The 1980 report said:

The federal government, in its own activities, should provide an example of compulsory safety belt use: Federal agencies should require and enforce on-the-job safety belt use by their own employees and should encourage belt use by employees at all times; proper occupant protection should be required of all persons working or living on military bases and of drivers and passengers in vehicles operated under federally funded programs. Implementation of these safety belt rules should be appraised and monitored regularly through the congressional oversight process.

H.R. 4175 provides that within 180 days after enactment, the President will issue rules providing that:

First. Any Federal motor vehicle to be equipped with safety belt systems in compliance with the Federal motor vehicle safety standard applicable to the model year of such vehicle;

Second. The use of such systems by those who operate or who are trans-

ported in any Federal motor vehicle; and

Third. The use of operable safety belt systems in any passenger motor vehicle which was required to be equipped with such systems by any such standard while operating on any public street, road, or highway located within any area of the national forest, national park, and national wildlife refuge systems, any military reservation, or any other area, street, road, or highway owned or controlled by any executive agency, including some of the roads and parkways in the Washington, D.C., area.

Provision is made for enforcement of items (2) and (3) through civil penalties only after reasonable administrative process. I want to stress that I am a strong supporter of Federal employees and do not want to impose greater burdens upon them, particularly in light of the already heavy-handed tactics of Mr. Donald Devine and RIF's that are commonplace in this administration. But I believe that safety belt use is in the best interest of everyone, including Federal employees. Failure to comply means a fine, not dismissal, a reprimand, or any other personnel action.

In addition, the bill tells other agencies to cooperate with the DOT to review and revise their regulatory, contract, and other activities to help carry out the bill's purposes.

Third is State programs. The bill provides a grant program for the States to promote increased use of safety belt and the benefits thereof and to develop laws or regulations requiring the use of belts. For fiscal year 1985, the bill authorizes \$15 million. For fiscal year 1985 through 1990, the amount is \$30 million and thereafter \$20 million until fiscal year 1996. The money is to be allocated to the States by a formula which insures that all States will get a substantial share.

The bill does not mandate a safety belt use law, but it provides a reduction in grants in fiscal year 1987 of 25 percent and in fiscal year 1988 50 percent if a State fails to enact such a law and a total cutoff of grants in fiscal year 1989 for such failure.

The bill makes it clear that the States, not the DOT, shall develop the law to meet their needs consistent with the bill's purpose, except that there must be some means of enforcement, including reasonable fines and mitigation of fines by a court, in its discretion, in the case of traffic accident violations where a belt was in use. Exemptions for valid reasons are possible.

One of the conditions of a grant to the States is that the appropriate State agency will work with appropriate insurance firms to develop a program providing for a meaningful reduction in rates for insureds who commit themselves to using safety belt

systems when operating or otherwise riding in passenger motor vehicles.

A proposed safety belt use law is currently being debated in the State of Michigan and the Automobile Club of Michigan, the State's largest auto insurer, announced on September 28, 1983, that it would reduce rates for its auto insureds if this Michigan legislation is enacted. The club said the savings for typical auto club policyholders would range from \$11 to \$24 annually, with some savings as much as \$90. I understand that the League General Insurance Co. which insures 70,000 cars in Michigan, promises to do likewise. I commend them for their efforts.

Before closing, I want to stress that I welcome the Department of Transportation's—DOT—plan to examine the passive restraint issue and urge DOT to consider this bill. I also want to stress that because of the extensive costs of airbags and the limited use of airbags in accidents that are not frontal in nature, I continue to believe that the seatbelt is the best and safest means of preserving life in vehicle accidents.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this bill. If they are interested, they should call Mr. Walter Sanders, extension 5-2754 of my office.

I also urge the firms and groups mentioned above to begin now to mount a strong campaign for H.R. 4175. It is, in my judgment, a matter of life or death.

DEFEAT OF BOXING BILL DECRIED

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, a letter I received recently from Jose Sulaiman Chagnon, president of the World Boxing Council. In it, Mr. Chagnon expresses his regret over the recent defeat of a bill to establish a commission to study the need for minimum national standards in boxing.

Speaking of boxing in the United States, Mr. Chagnon says:

The situation creates confusion and helps the vested interests which always attack, using their friends in the media, all those that do not conform to their wishes.

I urge my colleagues to give Mr. Chagnon's comments their serious consideration.

The full text of the letter follows:

WORLD BOXING COUNCIL,
August 4, 1983.

Hon. JAMES J. FLORIO,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Commerce,
Transportation, and Tourism, Washing-
ton, D.C.

DEAR MR. FLORIO: I was very sorry to know that the House of Representatives did not vote in favour of the creation of a panel to institute a national boxing commission to supervise at least the so important safety measures in the U.S. for the protection of the boxers.

I believe that the present conditions in your country are not optimum in boxing due mainly to the autonomy and independence of the state boxing commissions who do not usually favour initiatives coming from out of the state.

The situation creates confusion and helps the vested interests which always attack, using their friends in the media, all those that do not conform to their wishes. The WBC is very sensitive to this consistent slander specially from Mr. Bert Sugar who believes in building up his magazine by the destruction of others.

Please be assured that I was impressed by your very impartial and positive attitude and the good intentions of all the members of the Subcommittee that you so diligently presided.

The WBC will continue its efforts to get people of boxing in the world and in the U.S. where we have many good friends in all the state boxing commissions, to institute all the safety measures of which you were informed.

Your intervention is an example to the world of the interest that should be given to this noble sport of boxing, which is the home of the poorest in the world.

With appreciation and sincere respect.

JOSE SULAIMAN CHAGNON,
President.

B'NAI B'RITH, 100 YEARS OF SERVICE IN YOUNGSTOWN

HON. LYLE WILLIAMS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 22, the Jewish community in my district commemorated a very significant event. In January 1883, 25 men of the Jewish community in Youngstown, Ohio, bonded together to found the B'nai B'rith local lodge. Today, after 100 years, their legacy remains dedicated to the ideals of benevolence, brotherly love, and harmony set forth by the International B'nai B'rith.

In recognition of this anniversary, I submit the following article that recently appeared in the Youngstown Jewish Times.

B'NAI B'RITH, 100 YEARS OF SERVICE IN YOUNGSTOWN

It was on January 28, 1883 when 25 men of the Jewish community of Youngstown formally founded a lodge of B'nai B'rith, less than 40 years after the service organization began in New York City. The first president was Emanuel Mittler, then Isaac Strauss, followed by his partner, Bernard

Hirshberg, and then pioneer businessman, Emanuel Hartzell. Meanwhile another lodge had been formed. The two merged in 1902 to become Mahoning Lodge No. 339.

From the beginning, B'nai B'rith members were active in behalf of the welfare of the Jewish community. They devoted their time to their congregations and to the fund-raising groups that existed at that time. An annual picnic became a summer event, ending with Jewish Days at Idora Park. After fund-raising became the responsibility of the Jewish Federation, B'nai B'rith members offered their services as volunteers. In the early days of the State of Israel Bond drives, when there was house-to-house soliciting, teams were manned by B'nai B'rith.

Moving out to the general community, B'nai B'rith men have been volunteers during Christmas at St. Elizabeth Hospital and offer manpower to other local groups. Mahoning Lodge has a flourishing bowling league and for a number of years, a golf league.

Continuing the list of presidents, the names of many men prominent in the community, many can be seen, including Louis Rice, Max E. Brunswick, Leo Guthman, Jacob Oppenheimer, Rabbi I. E. Philo, Louis Ozersky, Max Goldstein, Louis Regensreich, Joseph Friedman, Max Myerovich, J. J. Friedland, Morris Mendelsohn, Max Stone, Leon J. Knight, M. W. Squires, Sam Rifkin, I. M. Hollander, I. L. Feuer, Donald Kaufman, Sam Belkin, Jacob Levy.

Also Irwin Kretzer, Israel Freeman, Dr. Harold Golomb, Marvin Itts, Bert H. Printz, Benjamin F. Roth, James Coplin, Sam Harshman, Joe Mark, Max Harshman, Marvin Traxler, William Bender, Shy Locksoh, Aaron Grossman, Al Garfield, Eli Berk, Irwin Marks, Bernard Linder, Abe Harshman, Maurice W. Lipscher, Dr. Harold Reese, Sidney Berkowitz, Hyman Berman.

Then Marvin Zinner, Dr. Edward Kornhauser, Louis Fish, Theodore Bender, Gerald Marks, Joseph Berkowitz, Aaron Udell, Dr. Leonard Spiegel, Robert Itts, Ronald Mostov, Bruce Sherman, Bruce Chapnick and Bruce Udell.

Early in the 1960's, Youngstown Lodge No. 2360 was chartered. Until it merged with Mahoning Lodge after nine years, presidents were Victor Sperling, Bernard Rose, Sam D. Roth, Mace Landau, James Pazol, Marvin Levy, Richard Klein, Bert Newman and Dr. Ernst Rose.

There have been two father-son sets of presidents—Marvin and Robert Itts, and Aaron and Bruce Udell. Two groups of brothers have been presidents—William and Ted Bender, and Sam, Max and Abe Harshman.

Thirty-six past presidents are living, as are eight 50-year members who will be honored—Oscar H. Altshuler, William Bender, Samuel Bunshaft, Robert Cohen, Fred Cohn, Abe I. Goldman, Benjamin Gould and Murray A. Nadler.

Current officers of Mahoning Lodge, B'nai B'rith are Atty. Stuart Strasfeld, president; Dr. Robert Newman, Dr. Steven Grossman, vice-presidents; Marvin L. Zinner, financial secretary; Dr. Bruce Mirvis, treasurer; Stanley Nudel, secretary; Howard Rosen, warden; Dr. Richard Martin, guardian and Bruce Udell, chaplain.

Mahoning Lodge now has 533 members.

Besides Mahoning Lodge, B'nai B'rith in Youngstown includes women's chapters No. 123 and No. 1252 and youth groups, Sig-mund Nisenson AZA which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, and Dodi Li BBG.●

A CARING BUREAUCRAT

HON. CHARLES PASHAYAN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor today to bring to the attention of the House Mr. Gil Khachadourian of Fresno, Calif., who was selected this year as the recipient of the "Humanity in Government Award," presented annually to only 1 of the 89,000 employees of the Social Security Administration.

Mr. Khachadourian was 18 years of age when he arrived in the United States from his native Cairo, Egypt, in 1949. He and his mother carried one suitcase each, and he also brought with him fluency in Armenian, Arabic, Turkish, French, and English.

As district manager of the social security office in Fresno, he works endlessly to solve people problems with a sensitivity and a deep love and understanding of others.

An editorial in the Fresno Bee, dated October 6, 1983, best describes this man and the qualities that earned him the high honor he received this week, and I should like to reprint it here:

A CARING BUREAUCRAT

Gilbert Khachadourian is the kind of public servant whose work refutes the stereotype of the bureaucrat as a faceless, go-by-the-book time-server.

As the Social Security district manager in Fresno, Khachadourian runs an office that has to do a great deal of trouble-shooting—about one in seven residents in Fresno and Madera counties gets monthly checks from Social Security. When people need help from Social Security they are often anxious, confused, intimidated. As the man in charge, Khachadourian sets the tone for the office. He is warm, sympathetic, energetic, looking for ways to reach out to those he serves.

Khachadourian is neither burned out nor cynical. He remembers challenging cases, interesting characters. Not for him the depersonalizing that is sometimes used for protective cover by those who fight the bureaucratic wars.

His empathy for people who need help may be partly due to the immigrant experiences he described in a recent Bee interview. But whatever the genesis of his managerial style, it is not surprising that Khachadourian has won the Social Security Administration's Humanity in Government Award, which goes to one of its 89,000 employees each year. He embodies humanity in government. It's heartening to learn that this massive agency puts a premium on such qualities.●

CHURCH AUDITS PROCEDURES ACT

HON. MICKEY EDWARDS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, during a recent Senate hearing regarding the Church Audit Procedures Act, we were privileged to receive expert testimony from a wide variety of organizations on behalf of this legislation. As House sponsor of the act, I would like to bring the testimony of Mr. Jeremiah S. Gutman to the attention of my colleagues. Mr. Gutman is an attorney and chairman of the New York chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. He is also a national director of the ACLU and has represented many churches and religious organizations faced with IRS investigations. I am very pleased to have Mr. Gutman's support for the Church Audit Procedures Act.

The testimony follows:

TESTIMONY OF JEREMIAH S. GUTMAN

My name is Jeremiah S. Gutman, and I am an attorney who has been practicing in the fields of civil liberties and civil rights for more than three decades. I appear today on behalf of religious liberty of all groups and individuals, but particularly to express my concern on behalf of those churches and religious groups who are out of the mainstream of religions well established in American tradition. The International Coalition Against Racial and Religious Intolerance, to which I am counsel, is an organization of religionists, theologians, lawyers, and friends of religious freedom with members throughout the world. It has asked me to present its point of view today. The Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity [more popularly known as the Unification Church], The Way International, the Church of Scientology, and other churches and church groups have been kind enough to make available to me their opinions and data, which are included within these remarks.

The newer and smaller churches of America welcome the prospect of the passage of the Church Audit Procedures Act.

I present as an example of the kind of abuse which arises from the same defects in existing law, and absence of proper church audit procedures, which require the enactment of the Church Audit Procedures Act a criminal case which attracted, justifiably, a great deal of attention in the community of religions.

Recently, the Internal Revenue Service, at a cost to the taxpayers which has not been disclosed, secured a conviction, presently under appeal, of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon for alleged income tax offenses. It is undisputed that the Internal Revenue Service had been urged by one or more members of Congress, who in turn had been urged by numerous constituents to "do something" because of the perceived dramatic increase in attractiveness of the doctrines of the Unification Church to growing numbers of Americans, particularly young adults. A dissenting opinion by Second Circuit Judge Oakes would have held that the Reverend

Moon was improperly convicted because the Internal Revenue Service, the trial court, and his colleagues on the Second Circuit failed to recognize that "[t]he religious context involved gives the case a special color." Additionally, Reverend Moon had argued in that case, and will again present that argument to the Supreme Court of the United States no doubt, that he had been deprived of the fair and impartial trial to which he was entitled when the United States chose to retaliate by imposing an unwanted jury, which Reverend Moon had a right to waive, because Reverend Moon had announced after his indictment that he had been selected for prosecution, singled out from other members of the clergy identically situated, because his skin is yellow and because his religion is Unificationism rather than that of a church on a typical Main Street, U.S.A. It is the perception—and in the case of Reverend Moon the actuality—of such inequality of treatment, prejudice, and destructive differentiation among favored and unfavored religious groups which requires that the Church Audit Procedures Act become the law of the land. True, it does not address, nor is it intended to address, the selective prosecution and unconstitutional motivation of the Government in punishing an exercise of free speech by Reverend Moon, but the issues out of which such unconstitutional results arise are the same as the evils against which the Church Audit Procedures Act is directed. Reverend Moon puts his faith in the Supreme Court of the United States to rectify the errors of fact, law, and constitutional interpretation which the courts below have made in his case, but the small, the multitudinous, and threatened religious bodies of this country appeal now and must look to the Congress of the United States for their protection against the evils and threats which the Church Audit Procedures Act is designed to eradicate.

In its Examination Procedures [7(10)00], the Internal Revenue Service describes and sets vague guidelines for its Illegal Tax Protesting Program. Examination of these Procedures, as they have existed from time to time with such amendments as there have been, and a look at the Internal Revenue Service's Ideological Organizations Project can do nothing but cause fright to a civil libertarian. The very idea that the tax collector—or, indeed, any agency of the Government of the United States—would devote special attention to organizations because they are "ideological" or to those who specially protest against the activities of the investigator should raise the hackles of a defender of the First Amendment. If a protest is illegal, it is not then a protest. The act of protestation is one of those which is embraced within not only the free speech, press, and assembly clauses of the First Amendment but within its right to petition for redress of grievances. If the protest is accompanied by some illegality, it is for the police to enforce the criminal law. If it is accompanied by a refusal to perform a duty imposed by law, for example, to execute and file a tax return, the penalty therefor should be enforced by law. It is not the protest, the protestation, or the protestor who should draw the fire and ire of the Internal Revenue agent. The Examination Procedures are specifically aimed at the wrong target and in violation of the Constitution. It is up to Congress, by enactment of the Church Audit Procedures Act to bring the Internal Revenue Service back into line.

The Church Audit Procedures Act is required in order to remove a continuing and

persistent threat to free exercise of religion and to prevent other violations of the Religion Clauses of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Because the constitutionally mandated limits upon the substantive intrusion and procedural entanglements [*Lemon v. Kurtzman*, 403 U.S. 602 (1971)] inherent in an audit of a church are not articulated in any Congressional enactment, and because such legislation as exists is obviously, and has been judicially declared to be ambiguous at best, [*United States v. Coates*, 692 F.2d 629 (9th Cir. 1982)], continuation of the present silent, brooding potential of a swooping down upon a church by the Internal Revenue Service presents a constant threat to free exercise rights. It is the duty of Congress to act.

It is true that the Internal Revenue Service has issued procedural guides to its personnel, but it is also true that such guides have been revised and remain subject not only to further Internal Revenue Service revision but to revocation. It is also true that the experience of less affluent and less popular minority religions has demonstrated the need for unambiguous restraints and limitations against potential abuses, and assurances to religious organizations and personnel, as well as to Internal Revenue Service personnel, of what can be done, and when, and for how long, and under what circumstances.

At least one President of the United States created his enemies' list and abused his powers, among other ways, by unleashing agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service, against them. The history of religious multiplicity in the United States teaches us that new religions arise with more or less vigor, but with consistency, from the fertile soil of our freedom and diversity. History also teaches us, however, that such religious groups in their infancy and youth are often the targets of irrational prejudice and organized assault and that Government agencies, certainly not excluding the tax collector, are urged by opponents of one or more of the new religions to do something, to take action, to preserve the establishment, to eliminate what may genuinely be perceived as heresy but which must be constitutionally recognized as religious heterogeneity.

The Internal Revenue Service Commissioner and her or his subordinates who wish to act constitutionally should be able to point to a clear Congressional enactment which prohibits them from becoming entangled in the affairs of a church which may have found disfavor with a President, a member of Congress, or a group of vocal constituents. The Church Audit Procedures Act can provide such a shield against invitations to unconstitutional action.

Religion is in a special category in our American scheme of things by the very first clause of the very first provision of our Bill of Rights. Religious bodies and the religious freedom of each individual are specially separated from government activity, whether of support or attack, and from governmental intrusion and entanglement. Of course, every citizen and resident has an obligation to all the rest of us to participate, according to the rules, in sharing the burden of governmental costs, an inevitable consequence of the omnipresent possibility of inquiry by the tax collector. Churches, however, because they are churches and because they have been differentiated by the Founding Fathers from all other types of organizations, have a very special protected status

and should not be subject to that same potential for inquiry and intrusion which may appropriately be cast as a shadow over different organizations and individuals. To make this statement is not to say that the self-proclaimed church should be able totally to insulate itself, but that the status of the churchhood, in conjunction with the First Amendment, places upon the Government a special burden to establish not only the justification for, but the extent of, the timing of, and the duration of inquiry. The Church Audit Procedures Act is well designed to accomplish that result, to provide appropriate mandates and legislatively defined protections without threatening the revenue or providing a shield for the disingenuous, the charlatan, or the criminal.

Experience should teach us that it is precisely the small, the unfamiliar, the novel, the exotic group which is most likely to be the victim of the tax collector's harassment. It is The Way International, the Unification Church, the Lord's Covenant Church of Scottsdale, the World Wide Church of God, the Church of Scientology, the First Church of God the Father which finds itself bearing the burden of professional fees, distraction from religious affairs of clerical personnel, and, too frequently, surrender and payment of tax which may not be justly due but is too costly to defend against. The horror stories of churches which others will undoubtedly be putting before this Committee are with respect to such relatively small, relatively new, relatively bizarre, in light of mainline tradition, churches; rarely is the threat and even more rarely is the actual intrusion and entanglement suffered by the older, the more well recognized, the better "established" religious bodies. Because the burden falls in such a way, the result has been, in absence of a Church Audit Procedures Act, an unconstitutional promotion of establishment of religion, discrimination against the small or independent in violation, not only of the admonition of the First Amendment prohibiting the establishment of religion—that is, the preference of one or some over others—but in violation of due process and equal protection clauses and concepts of our Constitution.

It is the thrust, and it will be the effect, of the Church Audit Procedures Act to provide a shield for free exercise of religion, a bulwark against a trend toward establishment of religion, and a standard of due process and equal protection, which experience has shown are all vitally needed if the promises of the First Amendment are to be kept.●

NEW YORK TIMES CALLS FOR ACTION ON BOXING

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the New York Times on September 8, 1983.

In it, the editors call for minimum national safety standards in boxing to prevent the recurrence of deaths in the ring. The recent death in California of a young boxer serves as a grim reminder that only such minimum

standards can prevent what the newspaper calls barbarity in the ring.

In July, the House defeated a bill that would have established a commission to investigate the need for such standards. Opponents of that legislation claimed that this was the first step toward Federal regulation of professional sports and that boxing, like other professional sports, should regulate itself. It is unfortunately the case, however, that those in a position to instill some degree of uniformity and safety in boxing are also the ones who, today, benefit most directly from the absence of regulation.

I, therefore, would ask my colleagues to seriously think about the fatal consequences of Congress failure to bring about some minimal degree of safety in boxing.

The text of the editorial follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 8, 1983]

BARBARITY IN THE RING

In a desperate effort to save the life of Francisco (Kiko) Bejines, the 20-year-old Mexican fighter who collapsed during a match in California last week, neurosurgeons cut out part of his brain and skull and removed a blood clot. It was a dangerous operation made necessary by a dangerous sport.

Even such heroic measures were not enough, however, to save Mr. Bejines's life. His death adds one more grim piece of evidence to the case for national standards for boxing safety.

There's no lack of ideas for a boxing safety code. Following the death last year of Duk Koo Kim, a South Korean boxer, the American Medical Association recognized that a ban on the sport was not likely soon. So it called for higher medical standards, including tougher medical examinations, medical supervision at ringside and a national registry to keep accurate records on the injuries of professional boxers. Others argue for protective headgear, admittedly blunting the object of the sport, which is to knock an opponent unconscious with crushing blows to the head.

But nothing much has been done. A few weeks ago the House of Representatives defeated a bill to create an advisory board to analyze the problems of professional boxing, including its safety. Opponents of the bill prevailed with arguments that it would lead to undesirable Federal regulation of sports.

That leaves boxing reform in the hands of the states. New York can claim moderate progress. It now requires that all boxers maintain a complete record of their fights. A new law requires all boxers to undergo a brain scan every three years.

But the standards vary widely in 43 states. Two leave regulation to local authorities, and in five others boxing goes entirely unregulated. State-by-state reform does not look like a promising remedy. Boxing is a national sport, and states that get many of the big fights are unwilling to make the rules too strict.

If Congress won't lead the way toward national standards the job falls to promoters and television networks, which nowadays have the biggest stake—and voice—in boxing. Death stalks the sport, making the ring an arena of barbarity.●

URBAN ENTERPRISE ZONES: CONNECTICUT'S EXPERIENCE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday Gov. William O'Neill announced the fact that 3,200 jobs have been created and retained in the first year of Connecticut's urban enterprise zone program. I have cosponsored H.R. 1955, legislation to create a Federal urban enterprise zone program, and support its enactment because I believe it to be a sound method of stimulating economic development in distressed neighborhoods. I believe the Governor's report on our experience in Connecticut bears this out, and I am inserting his statement in the RECORD at this point for the information of my colleagues:

GOVERNOR O'NEILL'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Connecticut's pioneering Urban Enterprise Zone Program has resulted in planned new investments of more than \$62 million in six towns and cities in the first year of the program, Governor Bill O'Neill and Commissioner John J. Carson of the state Department of Economic Development announced today.

"These investments translate into the expected creation of more than 1,300 new jobs and retention of about 1,900 jobs in the Enterprise Zones in Norwalk, Bridgeport, New London, New Britain, Hartford and New Haven," Governor O'Neill said. "The investments will finance 126 projects which include a planned office complex to house high technology firms, expanded factories, renovated 'mom and pop' stores, and new and rehabilitated housing units.

"The first year of experience proves that our pilot program is working and that it is a sound beginning to our efforts to breathe new life into some of our most economically distressed urban neighborhoods," Governor O'Neill said.

Commissioner Carson added that the Department of Economic Development has been monitoring the Enterprise Zones since they were designated in October, 1982, and that the six communities have enthusiastically embraced the concept and are working hard to make the program a success.

"Although the zones were designated a year ago, they were not fully certified to begin offering financial and tax incentives until January of this year. Therefore, this outstanding record of progress has been achieved in just nine months. This achievement provides tremendous momentum as we move forward with an expanding state economy," Carson said.

The investment highlights and activity in the zones are:

NORWALK.—62 projects, including 33 commercial/retail operations and a medical instruments manufacturer which was the first officially certified Enterprise Zone expansion in the state;

BRIDGEPORT.—25 projects, most of which are in the commercial/retail area, but which include a planned industrial conversion of the 500,000 square foot former Bridgeport Brass complex;

NEW LONDON.—17 projects, including proposals totaling \$22 million for the creation

of a research, engineering and light assembly complex;

NEW BRITAIN.—11 projects, including a planned \$1.5 million conversion of a vacant furniture store into a restaurant, office complex and 175 units of elderly housing by a Michigan developer;

HARTFORD.—9 projects, including several small start-up service firms and expansions of an auto parts supplier, a trucking company and a steel fabricator; and

NEW HAVEN.—2 projects, including construction of a \$6.1 million office building in Science Park for high technology firms.

The Urban Enterprise Zones are urban neighborhoods with populations averaging about 5,000 each, according to Carson. They were designated by the Department of Economic Development after a competitive process including such factors as poverty levels, public assistance, unemployment, and a demonstrated potential for stimulating new jobs and investments. The special development incentives available in the zones include:

50 percent state corporation business tax reduction for ten years for new manufacturing projects;

80 percent abatement of local property taxes for five years for new manufacturing projects, with the state reimbursing the municipality for 75 percent of the abated taxes;

\$1,000 grants for each new job created in conjunction with a manufacturing project;

Local tax assessment freezes for up to seven years on new commercial and residential projects;

Special job training benefits to employees for workers who live within the zone and who are certified with vouchers from the state Department of Labor;

Low interest venture capital and small business loans of up to \$100,000; and

Exemption from the state sales tax on replacement parts for machinery used in manufacturing.

"What makes this program unique is that state and local assistance is provided for a wide range of economic activity, including industrial, commercial and residential development," Governor O'Neill said. "About half of the projects involve commercial/retail activity, and the other half is split almost evenly between industrial and residential activity.

"It is my hope that Connecticut—as the first state in the country to enact Enterprise Zone legislation—will serve as a model for the Congress as it debates proposals for the creation of a National Enterprise Zone Program. Once again, Connecticut is providing the leadership in a much-needed economic and urban revitalization effort," Governor O'Neill said.●

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, one of the great strengths of the Republican Party in recent years has been its ability to search for—and often find—new ideas to be used in solving new problems. David Broder of the Washington Post recently wrote of a conference to be held in Baltimore, Md., in which Republicans will meet to discuss the

challenges of the future and ideas that will be needed to meet these challenges.

At this point, I wish to insert in the RECORD, "Opening GOP Minds" by David Broder of the Washington Post, October 23, 1983.

OPENING GOP MINDS

(By David S. Broder)

The setting will be a conference center near Baltimore. The discussion will probably touch on such typical think-tank questions as the challenge of Japanese trade competition, Soviet military expansion and Third World population growth.

What is different about the meeting planned for next weekend is that the conferees will not be graduate students but working politicians—younger-generation conservatives whose loyalty to Ronald Reagan does not blind them to the fact that the world is changing in ways that he and his contemporaries can hardly reckon.

About 60 House Republicans have accepted invitations to the meeting. Its goal is nothing less than to attempt to launch their party and the country in a new direction.

The Baltimore Conference, as it is being called, is intriguing. It represents a serious effort by younger Republicans to prepare their party for the post-Reagan era, even before the 1984 election. The effort has the active encouragement of several members of the House Republican leadership, but the impetus comes from very junior members of the GOP.

Three who have played key roles in preparing for the meeting are freshman Rep. Connie M. Mack III of Florida, sophomore Rep. Van Weber of Minnesota and third-term Rep. Newt Gingrich of Georgia. Like all but one of the dozen GOP members who have been meeting weekly for six months to launch the project, they are in their 30s or early 40s.

Respectively a banker, a political manager and a history professor before coming to the House, Mack, Weber and Gingrich individually practice a kind of iconoclastic conservatism. They differ on specific issues from Reagan's policies but give the President their broad support.

What unites them and their colleagues in this enterprise is their belief that neither party is really keeping pace in its thinking with the accelerated changes sweeping this society and this globe. They are critical but not pessimistic. They hope and believe that Republicans may be well positioned to catch up with the changing world.

To spend an hour with them, as I did last week, is to hear the refreshing talk of people who are not afraid to admit that they don't have the answers, and may not even know the right questions. Unlike most politicians, uncertainty does not intimidate them. But that does not mean they are flying without a compass.

Influenced by authors like Peter Drucker, Daniel Bell, Kenneth Boulding, Alvin Toffler and John Naisbitt, they believe as Mack said in his letter of invitation to the conference, "We have moved into a new phase of American politics."

Gingrich offers a nautical metaphor in the briefing book that will be given to the Baltimore conferees: "Imagine, if you will, that America from 1945 to 1970 was like a family who lived on a houseboat floating on a large, tranquil lake. All was quiet and peaceful. Our nation was the richest, most powerful in history. . . . We were unchallengeable. It was in this world that the Lib-

eral Welfare State was developed and flourished.

"Around 1970, America began to experience rough water. We all thought it was just a storm. . . . Nixon in 1972, Ford and Carter in 1976 and Reagan in 1980 all promised that a right-of-center or left-of-center minor adjustment would bring back calm. All were wrong.

"America has entered a great whitewater river of change. We will be on that river for a generation. That river will require new skills, new habits, new ideas, new inventions and a new style of leadership."

The young conservatives are quick to admit they do not know what those new skills, habits and ideas will be, nor can they fill in the outline of the "Conservative Opportunity Society" they would like to see emerge as the successor to the "Liberal Welfare State."

For now, they are focusing on opening the minds of other Republicans to options outside today's political dialogue. They will ask them at the Baltimore Conference to think, as if for the first time, about what kind of country this should aspire to be, what it would take to produce such a country and what kind of party could lead it.

They recognize the risk that the conference may produce nothing but babble and clichés, but they are young enough not to worry. They prefer that risk to just repeating slogans that they believe have trapped the GOP into something close to permanent minority status.

These Republicans have no monopoly in the search for new ideas, of course. Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado has tried without much success, to introduce that concept into the Democratic presidential race. A score or more of young House and Senate Democrats are searching, on their own, for fresh ways of getting a handle on the problems of the '80s.

Intellectual ferment, however, is welcome wherever it appears in politics. To find it surfacing at this point among conservative members of the party that has its own conservative president in office is remarkable. ●

LET'S GET OUT OF LEBANON

HON. DANIEL B. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent article, written by Representative SAM STRATTON and published in last Friday's edition of the Washington Post, urging the United States to recall the Marines from Lebanon.

Mr. Speaker, I too oppose the presence of American military forces in Lebanon. I voted against the congressional resolution permitting the Marines to remain in Lebanon for an additional 18 months. I believe that it is not in the best national security interests of the United States to deploy our combat troops in a region stricken with insoluble, centuries old political, social, and religious disputes. Also distressing to me is the ill-defined nature of our commitment and the vagueness

of the policies designed to achieve our purported goals.

I highly commend Representative STRATTON for his timely article, and I support his efforts to secure the withdrawal of our marines from Lebanon.

The text of the article follows:

LET'S GET OUT OF LEBANON

(By Representative SAMUEL S. STRATTON)

One of the most appealing characteristics of President Reagan has always been his un-failing optimism, even in the face of discouraging circumstances, some economic, some political. That optimism crept in again in Wednesday's televised press conference when the subject of the Marines in Lebanon came up. Asked what he was going to do about the continuing Marine casualties and the deliberate sniper attacks on the "peace-keeping" force, Mr. Reagan replied, "We're going to keep on doing what we have been doing . . . trying to complete the plan that we launched a little more than a year ago . . . to try and have some stability . . . So long as there's a possibility of making the overall peace plan work, we're going to stay there."

One can admire the President for his optimism and determination, but for those of us who have been on the ground in Lebanon in the past few days, there seems to be precious little evidence of "making the overall peace plan work" and a lot of indication that the longer we stay there the rougher it is going to get.

The latest attacks on our Marine forces, which have occurred since the tenuous Sept. 26 cease-fire went into effect, have an especially ominous ring.

When our 10-member House Armed Services Committee delegation visited the Marine outpost at the Beirut International Airport last month, the Marines there were convinced that many of the casualties they had suffered earlier were not intentional but just part of the general sporadic hit-and-miss shooting that had been going on throughout Beirut.

But these latest killings by sniper fire while the cease-fire was supposedly in effect (and apparently coming from Shiite Moslems, the same sect headed by Khomeini in Iran) were clearly deliberate. That distinction raises serious and immediate questions about the effectiveness of the Marine presence, as well as other elements of the Multinational Force, as a "peacekeeping" force.

Officially the mission of the Marines is, by their very presence, to bring an end to the bitter fighting between Lebanon's religious and political factions and thereby establish a firm cease-fire during which the key diplomatic work of broadening the so-called "confessional" balance of the Lebanese government can go forward.

But last week's events make it crystal clear that the mere presence of 1,600 marines, plus associated elements in the Multinational Force, have not produced a cease-fire, and are unlikely to do so in the near future. Now even the political reconciliation talks have broken down.

The collapse of an agreed cease-fire in Lebanon is, of course, nothing new. There have been dozens of them over the years. But as far as the United States is concerned, this latest turn of events clearly calls for a new and tougher appraisal of U.S. interests in, and responsibilities to, Lebanon. Optimism is all well and good; but a full measure of realism is also essential. Certainly we cannot jeopardize a major portion of our

elite combat force in the blind hope that things may get better soon when they are in fact, getting worse.

Repeated assaults on our Marine contingent suggest a deliberate effort to provoke stepped-up U.S. retaliation by naval air and gunfire bombardment, thus getting us deeper into the Lebanese morass, and making it far more difficult to withdraw. It could even lead to direct confrontation with more than 7,000 Soviet troops reportedly in the vicinity of Lebanon.

What other course is open? How much longer do we wait for the Sept. 26 cease-fire to become a reality? How many more American Marines must be lost to snipers before we come to the reluctant conclusion that in Lebanon not even the Marines, by their very presence, can possibly achieve a cease-fire or a restructuring of the Lebanese government?

In these circumstances, does it really make sense to leave on the books a resolution of Congress and the executive stating as official U.S. policy the determination to leave 1,600 Marines in this impossible situation for yet another year and a half?

In the short three weeks since our committee delegation visited Lebanon, the situation on the ground has changed drastically. Doesn't it really make more sense for us to do as the Israelis finally did: conclude that we can't restructure Lebanon either, and quietly withdraw our forces to other trouble spots that figure higher on our priority list?

Much as we might wish otherwise, even the United States can't expect to right every wrong from pole to pole.●

THE VERMONT WILDERNESS BILL

HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to resolve the wilderness controversy in Vermont, the resolution to a debate that has been ongoing for the last decade. The latest round of the debate began in 1978 with the Forest Service's second roadless area review and evaluation. It intensified last winter when the Vermont congressional delegation introduced legislation, H.R. 2275, to try to provide a focus for discussion and negotiation.

Since last March, there have been two hearings on wilderness in Vermont, and the congressional delegation and its staff have spent countless hours discussing the issue with those on all sides of the issue. We have held several negotiating sessions where representatives of all of the affected interests could sit down to discuss their area of agreement and disagreement.

The bill I am introducing today is the product of this process. It takes into account the specific concerns of thousands of Vermonters and the more general views of thousands more. Excellent alternatives were also offered by Governor Snelling through the diligent and thorough work of the agency of environmental conservation;

by a group of State legislators from the area of the State where the wilderness areas will be; and by the Vermont Wilderness Association. The Forest Service in Vermont far exceeded the call of duty in its outstanding technical assistance and impartial advice.

In the final analysis, most of the credit for this bill must go to the leading advocates of both the pro and antiwilderness factions, who worked hard and negotiated in good faith despite pressure from others not to compromise.

Although specific acreage calculations have not yet been made by the Forest Service, our estimates are that this bill designates over 39,000 acres of wilderness and also establishes a national recreation area totaling nearly 36,400 acres. It is important to note that the acreage of the national recreation area includes roughly 12,600 acres of wilderness.

In the northern unit of the Green Mountain National Forest (GMNF), this bill designates the Breadloaf Wilderness Area, which has essentially the same boundaries as contained in our initial bill. Some alterations were made to leave particularly productive timber stands out of the wilderness area near the Granville Gulf Reservation and to leave out several short snowmobile runs.

Breadloaf is highlighted by the 3,835-foot peak of Breadloaf Mountain. It also takes in Mounts Wilson, Roosevelt, Cleveland, and Grant of the Vermont Presidential Range. Most of the area is above 2,500 feet, the altitude recognized by Vermont law as being ecologically fragile.

The east side of this ridge collects water for the White River watershed. The west side serves the same function for the Otter Creek watershed.

Skylight Pond, one of Vermont's highest, lies near the crest of the ridge at 3,350 feet. Its pristine appearance and general remoteness provide an outstanding wilderness experience for hikers along the famous Long Trail.

At the southern end of the State, this bill designates the George Aiken Wilderness Area, named in honor of our State's former Governor and U.S. Senator. Governor Aiken has retired to Putney, which is not far from this area, and the delegation felt it appropriate to recognize the countless contributions of one of the authors of the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1974.

The Aiken Wilderness covers about 5,000 acres of the watery Woodford plateau, drained by the west branch of the Deerfield River. The area is characterized by extensive wetlands at altitudes above 2,000 feet.

The area has seen a great deal of activity by beaver over the years and their construction of ponds and flows along the many streams have created openings in the forest cover that pro-

vide important natural habitat for many wildlife species.

At the south end of the existing Lye Brook Wilderness Area, we have added a 1,200-acre addition. This area reaches the Kelly Stand Road at the south edge and the steep upper ravine on Bacon Hollow on the northwest. The addition of this small tract will allow for wilderness designation of parts of the Branch Pond Brook, which drains Branch Pond to the east.

In H.R. 2275, we proposed a 33,830-acre Big Branch Wilderness Area near the town of Mount Tabor. This was the most controversial of all of the areas in the bill. Based on the negotiation process we established, this bill sets forth a compromise that we believe takes into account local use patterns and other important activities in this area.

In the area south of Forest Service Road 10, we have designated two wilderness areas. The Peru Peak wilderness takes in Styles Peak, Peru Peak, and Pete Parent Peak and totals close to 7,000 acres.

On the west side of Griffith Lake, the Lost Pond wilderness takes in about 6,700 acres of national forest. Its prominent features include the Lost Pond Bog, a quaking bog located in the 2,700-foot saddle between Buck and South Buckball Peaks. Scientists have displayed interest in the distinctive vegetation of the bog mat and the bog forest.

The area also takes in Baker Peak, a tremendously scenic spot which affords a panoramic view of nearby peaks and valleys.

Much of the area of the Big Branch Wilderness proposed in H.R. 2275 will be designated as the White Rocks National Recreation Area. Included within the boundaries of the White Rocks Area will be the Lost Pond and Peru Peaks Wilderness Areas. It will also include land north of Forest Service Road 10 and the area between the two wilderness areas.

The White Rocks Area is the foundation of the compromise. The Vermont delegation expects that it will be managed by the Forest Service with special emphasis placed on maintaining existing roadless and wild values, and preserving existing opportunities for primitive recreation.

It is the unequivocal intention of the Vermont congressional delegation that this land should be managed as follows:

First, there should be no new road construction, including skid roads, with the possible exception of relocating portions of existing roads only for environmental reasons or building turnouts to facilitate access to trailheads. Existing roads not essential for the management of the area other than Forest Roads 10, 60, and 30 will be closed and allowed to revegetate.

Second, the use of wheeled vehicles (four-wheel drives, ATVs, motorcycles, and so forth) will be limited to roads currently passable by two-wheel-drive passenger cars. Wheeled vehicle use will be prohibited in the rest of the area.

Third, snowmobile use will be allowed in the area only along existing trails currently authorized by the Forest Service.

Fourth, timber harvest for commercial purposes shall not take place. Cutting of timber will be permitted only for preservation of existing wildlife habitat and will be limited to selective cutting in areas where access will not require new roadbuilding, skid roads, or any other disturbance of the land surface.

Fifth, motorboat use will be prohibited on all ponds in the area.

The national recreation area (NRA) designation will provide the kinds of protection for these wild, valuable lands that they deserve while still allowing for existing local use patterns such as snowmobiling, hunting, fishing and trapping.

Included in the NRA are many of the features mentioned in the inventory of Vermont natural areas that was done 10 years ago. One of the most important is the 95-acre Wallingford Pond, which is the largest undeveloped pond in the State. It also contains the remote Fifield Pond, Little Rock Pond (one of the most popular destinations on the Long Trail), and Griffith Lake, a large, high-altitude pond.

One of the most prominent features of the NRA is its namesake, White Rocks Mountain, which is at the northern end of the area. Its "white" cliff face forms a prominent landmark that is visible for many miles. This cliff was the last known nesting site of the peregrine falcon and is now being used to try to reestablish the species in Vermont.

This area also takes in almost the entire Big Branch watershed. The Big Branch cascades down through the Lost Pond Wilderness, having carved out a spectacular gorge.

These are some of the many important features of the land covered in this bill. While no side in this debate was able to get all it wanted, all sides made numerous, responsible concessions to accommodate one another.

For example, the boundaries were redefined in order to leave open all portions of a major north-south snowmobile corridor which had crossed three of the originally proposed wilderness areas. Branch Pond was left out of the Lye Brook addition because of its popularity with snowmobilers. The NRA allows almost all snowmobile trails inside the original Big Branch area to remain open. In addition, several thousand acres of highly

productive timber land was dropped from consideration.

Most, though not all, of the conflicts involving access to the wilderness areas by sportsmen were resolved. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are allowed in wilderness areas, and boundary changes have been made to provide adequate access.

For perspective, it should be noted that Vermont has 530,000 acres of State and Federal land. With acreage included in this bill, we will have about 56,000 acres of wilderness and 22,000 nonwilderness acres in the White Rocks NRA. The remaining 452,000 acres of public land, including 215,000 acres of the GMNF, are not affected by this bill.

I do not expect this compromise to receive rave reviews from everyone who has been active in this controversy. The strong, sincere beliefs of both sides do not easily lend themselves to compromise. But compromise is essential if we are to accommodate the competing needs and interests of Vermont's diverse population. I think this is a good and equitable compromise, and hope to see it soon enacted into law.

THE VERMONT WILDERNESS AND RECREATION AREA ACT OF 1983, H.R. 4198

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Vermont Wilderness and Recreation Area Act of 1983".

TITLE I—NEW WILDERNESS AREAS

FINDINGS AND POLICY

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) in the vicinity of major population centers and in the more populous eastern half of the United States there is an urgent need to identify, designate, and preserve areas of wilderness by including suitable lands within the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(2) in recognition of this urgent need, certain suitable lands in the National Forest System in Vermont were designated by the Congress as wilderness in 1975;

(3) there exist in the National Forest System in the vicinity of major population centers and in Vermont additional areas of undeveloped land which meet the definition of wilderness in section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890);

(4) these and other lands in Vermont which are suitable for designation as wilderness are increasingly threatened by the pressures of a growing and concentrated population, expanding settlement, spreading mechanization, and development and uses inconsistent with the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of their wilderness character; and

(5) the Wilderness Act established that an area is qualified and suitable for designation as wilderness which (i) though man's works may have been present in the past, has been or may be so restored by natural influences as to generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable, and (ii) which may, upon designation as wilderness, contain certain preexisting nonconforming uses, improvements, structures, or installations; and the Congress has

reaffirmed these established policies in the subsequent designation of additional areas, exercising its sole authority to determine the suitability of such areas for designation as wilderness.

(b) The purpose of this title is to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Vermont as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, in order to preserve such areas as an enduring resource of wilderness which shall be managed to perpetuate and, where necessary, restore the wilderness character of the land, protect watersheds and wildlife habitat, preserve scenic and historic resources, and promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all the American people, to a greater extent than is possible in the absence of wilderness designation.

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 102. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands in the State of Vermont are designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) certain lands in the Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, which comprise approximately twenty-one thousand four hundred and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Breadloaf Wilderness—Proposed", dated September 1983, and which shall be known as the Breadloaf Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, which comprise approximately six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Lost Pond Wilderness—Proposed", dated September 1983, and which shall be known as the Lost Pond Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in the Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, which comprise approximately six thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Peru Peak Wilderness—Proposed", dated September 1983, and which shall be known as the Peru Wilderness;

(4) certain lands in the Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, which comprise approximately one thousand and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Lye Brook Additions—Proposed", dated September 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Lye Brook Wilderness as designated by Public Law 93-622; and

(5) certain lands in the Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, which comprise approximately five thousand and sixty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "George D. Aiken Wilderness—Proposed", dated September 1983, and which shall be known as the George D. Aiken Wilderness.

MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 103. As soon as practicable after this title takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file the maps referred to in this title and legal descriptions of each wilderness area designated by this title with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title; *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection

in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service Department of Agriculture.

ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS

SEC. 104. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this title shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that, with respect to any area designated in this title, any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this title.

(b) As provided in section 4(d)(8) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this title shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Vermont with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forest in the State of Vermont.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of the Wilderness Act or any other provision of law, the Appalachian Trail and related structures, the Long Trail and related structures, and the associated trails of the Appalachian Trail and the Long Trail may be maintained.

EFFECT OF RARE II

SEC. 105. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of National Forest System roadless areas in the State of Vermont, and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement (dated January 1979) with respect to National Forest System lands in States other than Vermont, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Vermont;

(2) with respect to the National Forest System lands in the State of Vermont which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in RARE II, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas in the State of Vermont reviewed in such Final Environmental Statement and not designated as wilderness upon enactment of this Act need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans; and

(4) unless expressly authorized by Congress the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of National Forest System lands in the State of Vermont for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TITLE II—WHITE ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

FINDINGS AND POLICY

SEC. 201. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) Vermont is a beautiful but small and rural State, situated near four large cities with combined metropolitan populations of over 15,000,000;

(2) geographic and topographic characteristics of Vermont provide opportunities for large numbers of people to experience the beauty of primitive areas, but also place unusual pressure to provide options to maximize the availability of such lands for a variety of forms of recreation;

(3) certain lands on the Green Mountain National Forest are of a predominantly roadless nature and possess outstanding wild values that are important for primitive recreation, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, ecological study, education, and historic and archeological resources, and are deemed suitable for preservation and protection as part of a national recreation area; and

(4) the White Rocks National Recreation Area presents a rare opportunity to provide for primitive recreation and for other forms of enjoyment that are compatible with it.

(b) The purpose of this title is to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Vermont as the White Rocks National Recreation Area containing approximately thirty-six thousand, four hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "White Rocks National Recreation Area," dated October 1983, in order to preserve and protect its existing roadless character, wild forest and aquatic habitat for wildlife, watershed protection, opportunities for primitive recreation, scenic, ecological and scientific values.

DESIGNATION OF WHITE ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 202. In order to preserve watershed, wildlife habitat, and primitive and semiprimitive recreation, certain lands in the Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, which comprise approximately thirty-six thousand and four hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "White Rocks National Recreation Area—Proposed", dated September 1983, and are designated as the White Rocks National Recreation Area.

MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 203. As soon as practicable after this title takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file the map referred to in this title and legal descriptions of the recreation area designated by this title with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title: *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service Department of Agriculture.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 204. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, the White Rocks National Recreation Area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture only in accordance with the findings of this title and the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forest in a manner compatible with the following objectives:

(1) the continuation of existing primitive and semiprimitive recreational use in a natural environment;

(2) timber cutting shall be permitted only to maintain existing wildlife habitat and recreational uses;

(3) preservation of wild forest and aquatic habitat for fish and wildlife; and

(4) protection and conservation of special areas having uncommon or outstanding wilderness, biological, geological recreational, cultural, historical or archeological and scientific and other values contributing to the public benefit.

(b) Construction of new roads shall be prohibited in the area.

(c) Wheeled vehicles are permitted only on existing systems roads of the Forest Service.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, federally owned lands within the areas designated as the White Rocks National Recreation Area are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mineral leasing laws, including all laws pertaining to geothermal leasing, and all amendments thereto.

(e) The Secretary shall permit hunting, fishing, and trapping on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and the State of Vermont.

(f) Within eighteen months from the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall develop and submit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a comprehensive management plan for the recreation area.

(g) In conducting the reviews and preparing the comprehensive management plan required by this section, the Secretary shall provide for full public participation and shall consider the views of all interested agencies, organizations and individuals.

Amend the title so as to read "To designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Vermont for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and to designate a national recreation area." ●

I COME HERE TO PRAISE
WILLIAM PIPER, JR.

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I represent and have this opportunity to pay tribute to one of my constituents, a lifelong Pennsylvanian, who has not only significantly influenced the aviation industry but the community of Lock Haven and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as well. We are all familiar with Piper Aircraft, and Bill Piper, Jr., is one of those who has made the name synonymous with the aviation industry.

Bill Piper learned to fly when he was in college. When the first Piper Cub was put on the market in 1930, Bill was already working with his father in the business. The outbreak of World

War II was the catalyst for expansion as the Nation needed trained pilots and the Nation needed light aircraft. Bill Piper, Jr., and his father contacted the then Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, and offered the Cub and the manufacturing facilities at Lock Haven, already producing about one-half of the light aircraft in the United States. As Bill, Jr., stated, "We only have to paint the Cub olive drab to make it a military aircraft." The Department of Defense liked the proposal, the Cub was drafted into service, and we are all aware of the significant role the ubiquitous little Cub played during the war.

After the war, Bill and his brother continued to seek new challenges. They made the first nonstop flight over the South Atlantic Ocean delivering one of the early Apache planes to South Africa, the Apache being itself the only all metal airplane on the market to have a tubular steel frame completely enclosing the passenger compartment, a model for future aircraft. The company continued to grow and by 1970 they had manufactured some 86,000 aircraft and had some 5,000 employees. The company was the mainstay of Lock Haven's economy and, additionally, Bill assisted the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by fostering economic development in the State and finding solutions to technical problems affecting industries and the public welfare. The company and Bill individually have supported and participated in civic and community causes for many years.

On November 4, 1983, Bill Piper, Jr., will be honored by the people of Lock Haven with an appreciation dinner, a well deserved recognition of a man who personifies and is Piper Aircraft, a man whose vision, persevering efforts and courage has so tremendously impacted the aviation industry, the residents of Clinton County, Pennsylvanians, and hundreds of thousands of persons the world over who have, in some way, been involved with the quality and innovative designs of Piper planes.

It is a privilege to call your attention to this unique and productive individual and I personally want to extend my sincerest thanks to him for his lifetime of work that has benefited and touched so many people.●

A TRIBUTE TO GERARD DEBREU—NOBEL PRIZE WINNER FOR ECONOMICS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today, as both a professional economist and as an alumnus of the

University of California, to pay tribute today to Gerard Debreu, the professor from the University of California at Berkeley who was recently awarded the "Nobel Prize for Economic Science."

Professor Debreu's work was of monumental importance in providing a solid mathematical foundation to the study of that most abstract, and basic, of economic principles—the law of supply and demand. Virtually every economist who studies today owes much of his knowledge of the workings of the marketplace to the work of Professor Debreu.

He has been a distinguished teacher of economics and mathematics for many years, and has been a valued member of the Berkeley faculty since 1962.

The award continues a long tradition of honor for a great State university system. There have been 21 Nobel laureates on the faculties of the branches of the University of California, including 14 from Berkeley. In fact, each academic field in which the Nobel Prize is awarded is represented by at least one winner from the University of California.

But, Mr. Speaker, in addition to paying tribute to the academic accomplishments of Professor Debreu, we should also heed the advice he has given us on the state of education in our country today.

Speaking specifically about the shortage of funds for academic research in mathematics, he said:

The condition in which we are in at present is alarming. The amount of funds should be at least double.

To all of us who have spent the past two years opposing the administrations' slash and burn policies on education, Professor Debreu's words could not have come at a better time.

Now is the time to dedicate ourselves again to restoring the cuts in educational funding that are devastating our country's schools at all levels, to try to repair the damage done by this administration.●

LESSONS FROM THE LOCKHEED BRIBERY SCANDAL

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call my colleagues' attention to an editorial appearing in the New York Times on Friday, October 14, 1983.

Last week, the Tokyo District Court found former Japanese Prime Minister KaKuei Tanaka guilty of taking a \$1.6 million bribe from Lockheed a decade ago. The Lockheed scandal shocked and weakened the Japanese Government when it was first revealed in the

1970's—its aftereffects continue to shake the Japanese Government and will further complicate our relationship with that country throughout the 1980's.

The Tanaka conviction, and widespread Japanese condemnation of the incident, demonstrates that the prohibition of foreign bribery by American corporations should be a matter of U.S. public concern. Private corporations should not be permitted to jeopardize our long-term foreign policy interests with their short-sighted efforts to gain profits for themselves.

Mr. Tanaka was sentenced to 4 years in prison, but remains free during his appeal, which may take as long as 5 years. Despite polls showing that 86 percent of the Japanese people believe he should resign his seat in Parliament, he refuses to resign, and the struggle to eject him promises to set off political turmoil in Japan. Parliamentary elections, which may be called for later this year, could result in a substantial loss of seats by the pro-Western Liberal Democratic party, and a lessening of support for Prime Minister Nakasone, a good friend of the United States. This could occur at the precise time when the United States will need maximum support in the Japanese Parliament to address important issues of U.S.-Japanese relations in the areas of defense and international trade.

Lockheed's bribe to Tanaka was not an isolated event by one misguided American corporation. Investigations by the Securities and Exchange Commission and congressional committees throughout the 1970's found that more than 450 companies had made questionable payments overseas.

In 1977, in an effort to outlaw such widespread corporate misconduct, Congress passed the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

But since early 1981, the administration, joined by a vocal group of trade lobbyists, has pushed legislation to emasculate—and effectively repeal—the FCPA. Amendments supported by the administration and passed by the Senate Banking Committee would severely limit criminal and civil liability under the accounting provisions of the FCPA, which were designed to prevent corporate managements from setting up slush funds, maintaining two sets of books and off-shore accounts to accumulate bribes for foreign and domestic officials.

The administration has said the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA are in need of clarification and has pushed a series of exceptions to the bribery provisions. The proposed amendments would also change the standard for holding American companies responsible for bribes funneled through third parties, even though a majority of corporate executives surveyed in a recent

Business Week poll said the standard should not be eased. These and other amendments would effectively gut the act. As the New York Times observes, the loopholes are "big enough to fly all of Lockheed through."

When the administration and its cadre of trade lobbyists were unable to gain a rubber stamping of their amendments by the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance during the last Congress, they sought to circumvent the subcommittee by tacking FCPA amendments to the Export Administration Act during markup in the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade last spring. That subcommittee rejected that approach, and now careful consideration is being given to much more limited amendments.

Another important review is continuing in the Energy and Commerce Committee. Chairman DINGELL and I, jointly through two subcommittees, are investigating the Reagan administration's enforcement of the FCPA—both at the SEC and the Department of Justice. It is clear that enforcement of the FCPA is at the bottom of the administration's list of priorities. While the Justice Department has brought only a handful of cases to enforce the law, it has closed almost 90 cases without prosecution. Since June of this year, I have sought the Department's closing memorandum reflecting the bases on which it determines not to pursue bribery cases. As of this date, some—but not all—of the data has been provided.

The administration's efforts to emasculate the law, and its unwillingness to enforce it, are deeply disturbing. For just as the Tanaka conviction reminds us of the mischief that occurs in the absence of a ban against bribery, a seriously weakened law, or a lack of commitment to enforce the existing law, may result in a recurrence of the shameful events of the 1970's.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following editorial be included in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, October 14, 1983]

JAPANESE MORALITY, AND OURS

Mindless moralism: that's the charge some American companies still make about Congressional action forbidding bribery of foreign officials to secure business. Americans may be pious about business methods at home, the argument goes, but they have to understand that "grease" is essential to doing business in foreign lands with foreign moral standards.

The trouble with this argument is that those who make it have never been able to prove it. And now their case has been dealt a foreign blow by the bribery conviction of Japan's former Prime Minister Tanaka. His bribe-taking and the Lockheed Corporation's bribe-giving offered moral standards on both sides of the Pacific.

Mr. Tanaka took \$2 million to get All Nippon Airlines to buy a fleet of jetliners from Lockheed. American law did not di-

rectly prohibit foreign bribery when this offense was hatched a decade ago. Congress fixed that with a 1977 law but has been besieged ever since by lobbyists who claim the law harms American exports. The Tanaka verdict is a reminder that America would be harmed much more by winking at corruption.

The Justice Department had to do an Al Capone on Lockheed. Lacking a statute directly forbidding such bribery, it prosecuted Lockheed for false declarations in connection with the plane sale financing. The penalty was trivial. Lockheed's plea-bargained sentence was \$647,000 in criminal fines and civil penalties, on Jetstar sales of \$430 million. No officials were prosecuted. The punishment meted out to Mr. Tanaka in Japan more nearly fits the crime: four years in prison and a fine equal to his \$2 million bribe.

Had it happened after 1977, the American prosecutors would have had an easier time. That was when Congress, moved by a sickening trail of grease, passed the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Government records showed \$300 million in foreign bribes and questionable payments by 450 U.S. corporations.

The act attacked the two main tools of corruption; phony bookkeeping and purposeful ignorance about bribes buried in marketing and promotion budgets. The law makes it a crime, for individuals as well as companies, to maintain inaccurate books and to pass money to agents abroad when there is "reason to know" it will be used corruptly.

Has the law worked? Too well, business groups have complained. Two years ago they persuaded the Senate to pull its teeth. Where the 1977 law sensibly exempted small payments like those that facilitate dockside unloading, the 1981 bill called for a loophole big enough to fly all of Lockheed through. Instead of holding exporters to the duty to know where their money was going, the Senate would have required prosecutors to prove a direct order to pay a bribe.

So far, House members have been more conscientious. They have insisted that the companies prove both that the existing law hurts commerce and that honest businesses seeking to obey the law are experiencing intolerable difficulty. An identical bill has already cleared the Senate Banking Committee and may win Senate approval. Both houses had better look closer at this bill and resist the pressures behind it.

The law has an important self-policing effect. Corporations are nervous about fees that could look like bribes and hire high-priced lawyers to advise on their legality. Such prudence has made the law effective even though the Justice Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission assign it low enforcement priority.

Few doubt that the law, had it been on the books in 1972, would have deterred Lockheed from approaching the Japanese leader with the offer he promptly accepted. How much better that the United States export principles than grease. ●

RULE ON H.R. 4196

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to advise the members that I plan to request the Rules Committee for a modified closed rule for consideration on the floor of the House of the Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1983—H.R. 1875, as reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, as modified by H.R. 4196 introduced today. The rule that I will recommend would permit consideration of the major proposals that have been suggested by Members of the House. ●

THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the members and ministers of the First Congregational Church and the community of South Hadley, Mass., on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the church's founding.

From its beginnings in 1733, the First Congregational Church played a vital role in the social, religious, and political fabric of western New England. In 1733, 20 years before the incorporation of South Hadley, the early settlers founded the first meeting-house on the village common. This white clapboard building served both a religious and governmental function. In the year 1753, the townspeople incorporated. Church and State were separated. The meeting-house remains intact today and is currently a fine restaurant.

In the history of the church there have been only five buildings. After the congregants outgrew the original meeting-house, they built a larger frame structure. When this second building became too small, a third structure was raised on the same site. This building and the subsequent structure burned. The present building, a beautiful brick edifice, was built in 1895 and sits squarely on the lovely South Hadley center common, next to Mount Holyoke College campus.

With its three rose-colored stained glass windows, the First Congregational Church maintains a commanding presence in the town and continues to this day to be an essential part of the social and religious life of this charm-

ing New England community of 17,000 people.

The 500 adult members of the church mirror the variety of lifestyles, nationalities, and religious backgrounds of the town. The congregants remain socially active and work extensively to reach out to the greater community of mankind. Recently, the members have raised \$100,000 in recognition of this special anniversary. The proceeds are to be divided three ways.

A portion will go to the Newton-Andover Theological Seminary to further the cause of Christian education. A second portion will be used by the church to upgrade their facilities for energy conservation and handicap access. A third portion will be donated to the church's foreign mission in Turkey to assist the missionaries in the writing and production of a children's book.

The First Congregational Church has always enjoyed a close relationship with its neighbor, Mount Holyoke College for women, founded by Mary Lyon. Attracted by the setting of this lovely town, she established a working relationship with the church. The Mount Holyoke seminary students of that era, worshipped in the church and the school shared proportionally in the church's expenses.

The college and church are separate today, yet many of its students and faculty continue to worship there. A special program, under the auspices of both institutions, encourages students in a weekly visitation program to the elderly and shut-ins of the area.

In celebration of this honorable and lengthy history which mirrors the best of New England traditions the congregants and their ministers are holding a banquet on Saturday, October 29, 1983, and a rededication service on Sunday, October 30. It is at the service that the superlative church choir will perform for the members, their friends, and area clergy.

To my friends of the First Congregational Church of South Hadley, I extend my warmest congratulations on this most solemn and glorious occasion.

NEW JERSEY'S INDEPENDENT COLLEGES HOLD SYMPOSIUM

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on October 28, the Independent College Fund of New Jersey and the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey will cosponsor a symposium on the role of independent colleges.

New Jersey's 16 independent colleges and universities have received support

from the independent college fund for the past 28 years. This support has been crucial for the continuation of quality and affordable higher education for many of our students.

The symposium will be held at one of New Jersey's finest independent institutions—Monmouth College in West Long Branch—which this year marks its 50th anniversary.

The program will feature my good friend and former colleague, John Brademas, who is now serving as president of New York University. The symposium could have no finer keynote speaker than John, who brings expertise and inspired leadership to the education issue. Also on the program is Anton Campanella, president of New Jersey Bell; President Samuel H. Magill of Monmouth College; and Gary Stein, director of policy and planning for Governor Kean. A panel on "Models of Excellence" will be moderated by Merle F. Allshouse, president of Bloomfield College, and will include panelists Shepard Bartnoff, executive vice president-electric operations, GPU Service Corp.; Sister Jacqueline Burns, president, College of St. Elizabeth; Marshall D. Clary, chairman and president, International Data Processing; and William S. Vaun, M.D., director, Department of Education, Monmouth Medical Center.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the symposium will provide a valuable forum for discussion and exploration of the problems facing independent institutions today. I commend the participants, and especially Francis J. Mertz, president of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey, for arranging this important event.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE VUKOVICH

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in tribute of a fine public servant who will be completing a long and distinguished career. George Vukovich, mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, will be honored this Friday, October 28, 1983, by his friends, admirers, and colleagues.

George is retiring at the zenith of his career, capping off a solid period of public service. His beginnings as an elected official go back to 1960. After representing Youngstown's seventh ward for two terms, George advanced to the position of clerk of the Youngstown municipal court system. Between 1964 and 1975, George administered the paperwork generated by the city courts.

During a period characterized by serious economic turmoil that was

caused by illegally subsidized steel imports, structural change in our Nation's economy, and a depression in the Mahoning Valley, George was elected to serve as the city of Youngstown's chief executive officer. Times continue to be very trying in the Youngstown area, but George has successfully led the city on an even keel into the future. His guidance and wisdom will be sorely missed.

When George retires an era will conclude. I sincerely wish him the best of luck in a long, safe, and enjoyable retirement. I ask my colleagues to join in paying tribute to George Vukovich.

U.S. PEACEKEEPING MISSION

HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, like most other Americans, I cannot find words to express the grief and sorrow I feel for the victims and their families. Nor is it possible to describe the outrage and frustration of Americans in the wake of this despicable act of terrorism.

The terrible tragedy has focused the Nation's attention on crucial questions. Why are we in Lebanon? What should we do now, under the circumstances?

I am among those who did not agree with the initial decision to commit U.S. troops to the multinational peacekeeping mission. I remain among those who believe our involvement should end as soon as feasible. The mission is laudable. But to be effective, the peacekeeping force must be understood to be a neutral party in the conflict. As admirable as our conduct has been, the simple fact is that U.S. neutrality has, from the outset, been highly suspect among the combatants in Lebanon. Our forces are especially vulnerable to terrorism because of the factions which view us as the enemy, rather than as the peacekeepers.

A tragic irony is that the act of terrorism over the weekend hinders our efforts to seek a rapid withdrawal of U.S. troops. Immediate withdrawal now would be seen as a direct response to the atrocity. It would be a signal to terrorists throughout the world that their murderous tactics will allow them to successfully manipulate U.S. policy toward their own ends. The results of this would be catastrophic. It would be, in effect, an invitation for terrorism against Americans throughout the world.

The most favorable solution to this dilemma would be replacement of U.S. troops with those of our European allies. Our allies have a greater stake than we do in the quest for peace and

stability in Lebanon, and their honorable intentions will be more readily understood than ours. This would enhance the effectiveness of the peacekeeping force, allowing U.S. withdrawal without creating any impression that we are retreating from terrorists.

The job to be done in Lebanon is both honorable and necessary. It is an effort to save lives, to bring peace and stability to a very troubled part of the world. Our country has made valiant attempts to help, and we have paid a terrible price. But others are better equipped to do the job than we are. It is time to acknowledge that fact, and to urge a reorganization of the multinational force without direct U.S. participation. We should not pull out after this despicable disaster. But if our allies agree to accept our responsibilities and urge us to leave to enhance the chances of peace, we can leave with honor and further contribute to the efforts to find a peaceful solution.●

LONG ISLAND JUNIOR SOCCER LEAGUE

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the trips home to my district are an unending source of inspiration to my work here in the House. I am often humbled by the simple vision and wisdom of projects that take place in my district. In our efforts in this Chamber to address issues of national and even global importance, it is all too easy to lose sight of these noteworthy local efforts.

I recently had the opportunity to speak at length with the chairman of the Long Island Junior Soccer League. After a few minutes of conversation, it became clear that his was no ordinary soccer league. His efforts and the efforts of all involved with his group seek not only to encourage winners, but to encourage the development of responsible young men and women. It is an emphasis we all tend to lose sight of in a world where winning is said to be not the most important thing, but the only thing.

The league's chairman, Mr. Rocco Amoroso, shared with me the credo of his organization, the Long Island Junior Soccer League. I believe this will be of interest to all my colleagues and would like to insert the following text:

BUILDING CHARACTER THROUGH SOCCER

The Long Island Junior Soccer League is proud of the fact that our program offers the opportunity to develop the athletic ability of our children and to cultivate a program of "Building Character Through Soccer." The League's Sportsmanship Pro-

gram works through our coaches, players and parents in a united effort.

Our coaches' code includes; playing all children equally, regardless of talent, teaching the rules of the game, developing a respect for their opponents, being generous with praise, setting a good example, and respecting the judgment of officials.

Our players should show cooperation with their coaches, teammates and opponents, working hard for themselves and their team, never arguing with the referees decisions and avoiding bad language and attitudes. But the most important thing is to learn to win and lose graciously.

Our parents should encourage their children to win by the rules, that an honest effort is as important as a victory, applaud good plays by your own team as well as by members of the opposing team. Do not publicly question the officials' judgment and never their honesty. Support all efforts to remove verbal and physical abuse from all children's sports.

When we have a team of coaches, players and parents who abide by these guidelines, we have winners, "true winners." Winning a game is not everything nor the only thing. It's how you handle yourself in victory as well as defeat, whether it be sports, your job, a family crisis or any other unforeseen phenomena in your lifetime. If we all can be motivated in this direction, then the goals of the Long Island Junior Soccer League Sportsmanship program will become a vivid reality not only here on Long Island, but throughout the country.

I hope my colleagues will take the time to share these goals with all groups who seek to encourage a healthy and responsible attitude in the young people of this country. For it is such a rare attitude toward competition which will, in the final analysis, be our greatest and purest source of national strength.●

DAIRY PRODUCTION STABILIZATION ACT OF 1983

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4196, which I have introduced today contains the same provisions as H.R. 1875, as reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, except for a few minor modifications principally to change dates contained in H.R. 1875 which are no longer current. I intend to request the Rules Committee that the text of this bill be considered on the floor of the House in lieu of the text of H.R. 1875, as reported by the committee, when the House considers changes in dairy legislation. For purposes of clarity, I decided to introduce a clean bill with the changes incorporated into the text instead of presenting a series of amendments to the text of H.R. 1875. The legislative history and explanatory material in the committee report on H.R. 1875 would apply as well to the clean bill except for the matters noted below. The specific changes made in the clean bill are as follows:

The clean bill—

First, provides for the same dairy-price-support levels as in H.R. 1875, but makes the change to \$12.60 per hundredweight effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of the bill rather than October 1, 1983, and authorizes rather than requires the Secretary to make further adjustments in the support level if CCC estimated purchases are above or below the trigger levels specified in the bill;

Second, provides authority for a further adjustment in the support level on April 1, 1985, rather than January 1, 1985, as in H.R. 1875—in both bills such dates are 15 months after the first downward adjustment in support rate;

Third, requires the paid diversion program provisions and the 50-cent reduction in price received by producers for all milk marketed commercially to begin January 1, 1984, rather than October 1, 1984, as in H.R. 1875, and for such provisions to continue in force for a 15-month period, as in H.R. 1875;

Fourth, changes the dates to be used in calculating the base period for purposes of determining reduced milk production under the diversion program to correspond to the revised period of the diversion contract;

Fifth, provides that the funds resulting from the reduction in price on all milk marketed commercially would be remitted to CCC but deletes the requirement contained in H.R. 1875 for CCC to establish a special fund with such payments;

Sixth, requires that if the Secretary decides to modify diversion contracts because he expects that U.S. milk production would otherwise be excessively reduced, he may not apportion the reduction on the basis of geographic region or area as permitted in H.R. 1875;

Seventh, deletes the authority for the Secretary to permit handlers to make diversion payments to producers and provides, instead, that payments would be made only through county ASC committees; and

Eighth, provides for the marketing order program for dairy product promotion, research, and nutrition and the assessment to finance such program under title II of the bill to apply to the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States, rather than to all of the United States, its territories and possessions, as in H.R. 1875.●

CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL SECRETARY (CPS)

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the new 1983 CPS's who received their certificates through the District of Columbia Chapter of Professional Secretaries International. Following are the names of those secretaries who have been certified by the Institute for Certifying Secretaries:

Peggy B. Craig, CPS, Office of the Commander Naval Facilities Engineering Command; Dianna S. Eshman, CPS, Arnold & Porter; Sherry Herri-man, CPS, Blue Cross and Blue Shield; Barbara Bakari, CPS, Congressional Budget Office; and Marjorie Felder, CPS, General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists.

The CPS examination was instituted in 1951. To date 17,257 secretaries have been certified. This year certification was awarded to 59 secretaries in this area: Washington, D.C., Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, bringing the total to 686 in the Washington metro area.

In bringing the CPS rating to the attention of my colleagues today, perhaps my remarks will help to open the door through which we here in the House, as well as members of management throughout the business world, will come to recognize the merits of the certified professional secretary.

I hope you will join with me in congratulating the new CPS recipients.●

NAACP MARKS 69TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I recognize the fact that the Newark branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People marks its 69th anniversary this week, with the annual freedom fund dinner, to be held on October 26 in Newark. It is a privilege for me to take this opportunity to honor this outstanding organization, of which I am a lifetime member, as well as the individuals who have worked so hard to make it the important force of social change that it is in our society.

It is a tribute to the fine work of the Newark chapter of the NAACP that the dinner will feature Dr. Benjamin Hooks as its keynote speaker. As the executive director of the NAACP since 1977, Dr. Hooks has provided inspired

and effective leadership of this national organization. He is a man who I admire as an ally who I am grateful to count as a friend.

The dinner is certain to be a memorable evening, and I commend all of the participants, including Lovie S. Brown, freedom fund chairperson; Bobbie Cottle, president of the Newark branch of the NAACP; Dr. Daniel Blue, assistant executive director of the Newark Housing Authority, who will serve as master of ceremonies; and the following officers of the Newark chapter: John D. Woods, first vice president; Dorothea Lee, second vice president; Daisy Stokes, secretary; Dolores Carter, assistant secretary; Mamie (Gus) Hale, treasurer; and the following members of the executive committee: Carrie Alston, Mary Avery, Cleo Blount, Daniel Blue, George Branch, Lovie S. Brown, Rev. Oliver Brown, William H. Brown, Marguerite Bush, Sally Carroll, Billie M. Cook, Antoinette Davis, Clara Dean, Helen J. Gardner, Rev. Ralph T. Grant, William Hadley, Ethel Moore Johnson, Harold Jones, Jr., Margaret Kee, Eddie Mae Livingston, John Love, Eleanor Lyle, Susan McGee, Clyde D. Mitchell, Willa Moye, Sue Nelson, Henry Robinson, Arlena Salley, James W. Shue, Joyce Simmons, William Simpson, Steven Talks, Rev. John R. Stanford, Andrew Washington, J. Barry Washington, Louise Washington, Willie Watson, and Kathleen Williams. In addition the following people will receive awards from the organization: Keith Jones, Louise Epperson, councilwoman Bobby Reilly, and Keith Bodden.●

H.R. 3929—FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION EXTENSION

HON. LYLE WILLIAMS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, longstanding official business in my congressional district on Friday, October 21, prevented me from recording my vote on an important measure. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of the conference report accompanying H.R. 3929.

As expected, the House registered almost unanimous support to H.R. 3929, which extends for 18 months the program providing Federal supplemental compensation benefits to jobless workers. This important legislation offers the victims hardest hit by a changing labor force and a depressed economy the extra assistance they deserve as they attempt to restructure their lives.

I strongly support this program which has proven vital to the thou-

sands of jobless in my congressional district, and across the Nation.●

MRS. FABIAN (TERRY) DeGUZMAN—FLORIDA DAVA WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take this opportunity to recognize the achievements of one of my most distinguished constituents, Mrs. Fabian (Terry) DeGuzman, who is currently serving her second year as the district 3 commander of the Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary, Fla. At the annual Florida DAVA convention in Jacksonville in May 1983, she was the recipient of the highest award given—"Woman of the Year."

Despite her own physical disability, coupled with the fact that her husband is a 100-percent service-connected-disabled veteran, Terry, during her first year as district 3 commander, traveled over 31,000 miles and donated over 6,000 hours to her fellow human being. Her most noteworthy volunteer efforts include placing 400 flags on the graves of veterans on Memorial Day; driving many veterans to distant VA medical centers (Gainesville or Lake City) for medical attention, on occasion having them admitted, staying as much as 5 days and nights when a veteran was in critical condition; posting 50 "Visit a Shut-In Vet" posters in local stores and businesses; and aiding and tutoring 15 immigrants in their quest for citizenship, while also assisting with voter registration and accompanying these new citizens to the polls where necessary. She worked in various political campaigns by driving the aged and disabled to the polls, and has provided for veterans' transportation needs in order to obtain medical treatment as far away as the States of Arizona and Montana. In addition, she has entertained shut-ins at various nursing home facilities by taking some out for meals, shopping sprees, and in many instances, paying for these excursions out of her own funds.

A "Happy Birthday America" party was organized and coordinated by Terry at the VA medical center for the Fourth of July, and each veteran received a small gift. She coordinated other parties on special occasions throughout the year.

Terry volunteers her time 1 day a week to assist a county service officer in carrying out his duties by helping veterans file claims and obtain other public assistance—food stamps, SSI, and so forth.

Terry DeGuzman has been nothing short of a whirlwind in coordinating many social activities to cheer our vet-

erans throughout the State of Florida. She has donated flowers, candy, fruit, clothing, and other items to make life a little nicer for those less fortunate than she.

She has worked tirelessly to make the disabled and handicapped person's life easier by having city codes changed enabling the handicapped to sell crafts made for therapeutic purposes from their homes; worked to make the community more aware of "Disabled Awareness Week"; worked on the handicapped parking ordinance; and visited numerous business establishments to observe compliance with the wheelchair and handicapped access code.

Terry is a citizen of our great United States by choice, having been naturalized not too long ago. Her husband is a retired Navy man, who was a Filipino guerrilla prior to joining the U.S. Navy in 1945.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Terry on her award, and take pride that the Fourth District of Florida has an individual with such a high standard of commitment to mankind.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.●

THE AMERICAN PRESENCE IN LEBANON: TOO COSTLY TO MAINTAIN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my deepest sympathy to the families of the young marines killed yesterday in Lebanon. Their grief is keenly felt by the entire Nation, and is shared by all families who have lost a son on foreign shores. My heart goes out to them.

Although the marines in Lebanon are prepared to give their lives in the performance of their duty, I would like to ask one simple question: What on Earth are they prepared to give their lives for? Our presence in war-ravaged Lebanon is ostensibly one of peace. The President has stated time after time that our commitment is limited to preserving what little order that now exists, and to preventing a much larger conflagration. But is this a tenable rationale? I submit that it is not.

We should not fool ourselves into believing that the introduction of neutral troops will lead to a stable Lebanon. Lebanon is not a homogeneous country. It is a polyglot of different ethnic, religious, and political groups that do not trust each other, and certainly do not want more foreign soldiers in their country. I must say, Mr. Speaker, that the situation in Lebanon defies the President's attempts to establish a clearly defined reason for the

presence of our marines. There is only an extremely bloody civil war that Americans should not be dying in.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday's massacre has made the price of continuing our presence much too costly. We need to get our boys out, and to aggressively pursue other means for ending the suffering of that poor country. We must try to gather all parties and factions to seek a negotiated solution. One more dead marine will not solve anything.●

BUENA PARK AND GARDEN GROVE YOUTHS BECOME CHAMPIONS

HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to recognize the remarkable achievements of two outstanding young men, Daniel Osburn of Buena Park and Donald Wright of Garden Grove, and their dedicated coach at Cypress College, William Fairbanks. Earlier this year, these three realized a special goal which proves that the human spirit can be an undaunted force when it seeks to accept a challenge, overcome obstacles, and rise to victory.

In July of this year, Donald and Daniel reaped the rewards of many months of disciplined and rigorous training as they prepared for participation in the "27th National Wheelchair Games" held at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu. Competing against hundreds of athletes from across the Nation, both Daniel and Donald emerged as winners in several track and field events. Daniel took the silver medal in the 1,500-meter race, the bronze in the 800 meter, and placed fourth in the 400 meter. Donald placed fourth in the javelin throw, fifth in the discus, and fourth in the pentathlon which consists of four races. Their performance is especially noteworthy in light of this having been the first year they had entered a national competition.

Both Donald and Daniel are well on their way toward future success in other avenues of opportunity. They have actively pursued their career goals through higher education and have approached their academic responsibilities with the same enthusiasm they had shown in athletic competition. Donald has already graduated with an associate in science degree in accounting and is now employed in his field. Daniel remains at Cypress College and is forging ahead with no less than 20 units this semester as he prepares to transfer to a 4-year institution to continue his studies in computer science. Despite these commit-

ments, both of them still find time to serve on the college wheelchair basketball team coached by friend William Fairbanks. An athlete in his own right, Coach Fairbanks still holds the national record for the wheelchair discus event.

I would also like to commend the generous support of the Moose Lodge 1945 and the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post 8954 in the city of Buena Park without whom these fine young men might not have been able to finance their trip to the national games. A very successful dinner was held in honor of Daniel and Donald—as the dinner was organized by then Lodge Governor Larry Shuttleworth, past VFW Post Commander Richard DeLong, current Commander Charles Black, fundraising cochair William Land and Jack Herring, and Chief Extraordinaire Angie Britt. I am also aware of the hard work given by other members and their families from both organizations. This team effort proved to be a rewarding experience for all.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask my colleagues in Congress to join with me in saluting Donald Wright, Daniel Osburn, William Fairbanks, Buena Park Moose Lodge 1945, and Buena Park Post 8954 for their efforts which have served to inspire their entire community.●

TIME TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM LEBANON

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's brutal massacre of 161 U.S. marines in Beirut is an incomprehensible act of aggression and the time is overdue to withdraw all American forces from Lebanon.

In August 1982, 800 U.S. marines were sent to Lebanon on a peacekeeping mission to assist in the evacuation of 1,000 Palestinian guerrilla troops. At that time, our President said the troops were there for a limited time and there was no intention that they become involved in any hostilities. After the massacre of two Palestinian refugee camps, President Reagan indicated that U.S. Marines would continue in Lebanon until all Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian military forces were out of the nation. On September 29, 1983, the President returned 1,200 marines to Beirut.

Over the past year, U.S. marines have been increasingly the target of snipers and until yesterday's attack, 7 U.S. marines had been killed and more than 50 wounded in hostile military actions in Lebanon. Since the President returned U.S. soldiers to Beirut they have been attacked in 15 differ-

ent instances of military action. On October 23, 1983, 161 U.S. marines were massacred and 69 U.S. marines injured in a terrorist bombing at the Beirut Airport. Yesterday's tragedy is part of the growing escalation in the war of attrition which is aimed at U.S. forces in Lebanon. The time to reconsider U.S. presence in Lebanon is overdue. Action must be taken to keep the U.S. from being dragged into the unwanted role of protagonist in another bloody civil war.

This morning, military experts repeatedly emphasized that no action could have been taken to avert this savage slaughter or insure that such an atrocity does not reoccur. The only choice we have is to bring our peace-keeping troops home before we become involved in another full scale war. I urge my colleagues to reject the President's effort to continue U.S. military presence in Lebanon and to demand that all U.S. soldiers in Lebanon be withdrawn without further consideration.●

NOBEL PRIZE TO BARBARA McCLINTOCK

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, the Nobel Prize was established by the will of Alfred Nobel in order to encourage those who work for the interests of humanity. Every year, this honorable prize is awarded to individuals in areas such as peace, literature, and medicine.

The Nobel Prize in medicine is the ultimate recognition of the value of a scientist's work. On October 10, Barbara McClintock of Long Island was named the winner of this prize based on her contribution toward the understanding of genetic inheritance. At 81, Barbara McClintock has become the first American woman to win the Nobel Prize in Medicine as an individual. She certainly has brought great honor to her field and to her country.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my personal congratulations to Barbara McClintock and to call to the attention of this body the value of her achievements. While biologists were convinced of the steady, immovable characteristic of genes, McClintock revealed the transposable element allowing genes to travel and change. In later years this discovery was used to explain a range of medical phenomena from cancer, to growth and development, to immune reactions, to evolution.

My warm congratulations and personal thanks to Barbara McClintock.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARDED TO LECH WALESIA

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1983

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, recently in Oslo, the Nobel committee selected a Polish shipyard worker, Lech Walesa, as the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

This international recognition of Lech Walesa as a man of peace committed to nonviolence was greeted by the Polish regime with cries of international interference and arrogance.

For the award ironically came in the midst of another misinformation campaign by the Polish Government to paint Walesa as a money-hungry troublemaker, unconcerned about the plight of workers. This calumny, coupled with the regime's prosecution and sentencing of Solidarnos leaders to long prison terms and offering amnesty to other Solidarnos underground leaders in return for their admission of criminal guilt, was the Government's latest effort to destroy the remains not only of Solidarnos but the dream of Poles for greater freedom.

But this campaign, like previous efforts to destroy the Polish nation, is bound to fail.

Lech Walesa's impeccable credentials as an outstanding patriot, devoted to his homeland and to the rights of workers, made the Government's efforts to isolate him from the Polish people ineffective. His response to the Nobel Peace Award and the \$200,000 cash prize it brings was to credit other Solidarnos leaders and members as more deserving of the award than he. As for the Nobel Prize money he has won, instead of enriching the Walesa family, it will be given to the joint state-church foundation organized to improve the plight of the independent farmers of Poland. Walesa reluctantly declined the invitation to go to Oslo to receive this prestigious award, lest the Polish Government refuse to allow him to return to his homeland and to his chosen life work of organizing the workers of Poland.

That work, culminating in Solidarnos, has brought Walesa international acclaim but also extreme hardships and sorrow. He has been persecuted, harassed, fired from his job, arrested, and even interned. He has been separated from his wife and seven children and subjected to vicious attacks and scurrilous charges. But still he clings to his convictions, and urges other Poles to continue their struggle for the recognition of free labor unions and a greater voice for the Polish people in determining the future of their nation.

Understandably, the government of General Jaruzelski cringes at the re-

newed international focus on Poland and on the Solidarnos leader his regime has taken such great pains to discredit. For international attention on Walesa must again highlight the oppression of the Polish people, and the brutal measures his regime first imposed under martial law, and which have been continued even after martial law was lifted. But the cruel curtailment of the civil and political rights of all Poles, and the outlawing of free trade unions, have been powerless to destroy the grip that the Solidarnos movement and Lech Walesa still have on the hearts and minds of the Polish people.

The huge spontaneous demonstrations greeting the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Poland last May brought thousands of outlawed Solidarnos banners to the streets, and victory signs greeted the Pope everywhere indicating the continued role of the Catholic Church and Solidarnos as the mainstays of Polish nationalism.

In honoring Lech Walesa, the Nobel committee recognized the importance of the struggle for human rights and the rights of workers to organize not only in Poland but throughout the Eastern bloc. It reminded us that one man of courage and determination can make a difference and that each of us must do whatever we can to advance the cause of peace and freedom.

Lech Walesa has acted in the spirit of the great playwright, George Bernard Shaw, who once said, "Some men see things as they are and say why. I dream of things that never were and say, why not." Let us hope that the day will come when Lech Walesa's dreams for Poland become a reality.●

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF ANTONIN SVEHLA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, December 12, 1983, will be the 50th anniversary of the death of Antonin Svehla, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia from 1922 to 1929. I would like to join with Czechoslovakian Americans across the country in paying tribute to this great man.

Much of the responsibility for the successful development of the first free Czechoslovak Republic lies with Antonin Svehla. Czechoslovakia flourished under his leadership, and became one of the most prosperous countries in Eastern Europe. One of his greatest achievements was a land reform policy that made it possible for thousands of small farms to develop and grow.

As the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Svehla led a distinguished

career as a statesman and a successful leader of his people. The lack of international recognition paid to his leadership did not lessen Svehla's commitment to freedom and prosperity for Czechoslovakia.

Although Antonin Svehla served his country for only a short time, he remains an inspiration to all those who value liberty and national independence. His love of freedom and dedication to the good of his country continue to live on in the indomitable spirit of the Czechoslovakian people, and his example will be followed for years to come.●

LEBANON: PATTERN IS SET UNLESS CONGRESS ENDS IT

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the murder on Sunday of at least 160 American marines and sailors in what is called the peacekeeping force gives Lebanon the feel of Vietnam.

Lebanon has had the look of Vietnam since the start.

The government is weak and unstable. Parts of the country are beyond government control. The people are divided on religious and political grounds, and now they are devoted to killing one another and all who stand in the way of their killing one another. Irreconcilable fanaticism is in the air.

Meanwhile, the peacekeeping apparatus of the United Nations is conspicuously absent. So are contingents from other major nations. We are there in a sham multinational force. The French are there and the Italians are there. From the other nations present, only token forces.

And now Lebanon has the feel; all the indicia of a no-win Vietnam war are there.

If the fanatics force the conflict out of hand, someone will decide that it is the responsibility of the United States to try to settle it. And the main burden, in blood and treasure, will fall on the United States, just as it did in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I have yet to hear a sound reason for subjecting American troops to murder in Lebanon; and I have yet to hear anyone state a military goal. Are they just to sit for the fanatics?

This too has the look and feel of Vietnam. The markings are distinctive.

American marines and sailors are not sacrifices to be slain on the altar of a vain hope for peace in a land that does not want peace.

The people of this country do not want to go to war for Lebanon, but the situation has the early markings of a

war, Vietnam style. This Congress should not support anything that takes us in that direction and it should now begin taking all appropriate steps to move the United States in the opposite direction.●

THE PLIGHT OF JOSEF BEGUN

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the 1983 Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jewry, I would like to focus my colleagues' attention on the plight of Josef Begun.

Mr. Begun has been sentenced to 12 years in prison and internal exile for the crime of anti-Soviet agitation. Josef Begun's only crimes were his desire to emigrate to Israel and his determination to teach Hebrew and continue to practice his faith. The Soviet response to this basic desire for freedom—rights guaranteed under the Helsinki accords—is but one more example of the sad litany of harassment, anti-Semitism, and imprisonment.

Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Government's treatment of Josef Begun is a clear attempt to intimidate Soviet Jews and the world community. We must not despair or be dissuaded from continuing our efforts to speak out against human rights violations. Rather, we must match the fortitude and courage that Josef Begun has exhibited throughout his ordeal. To falter now in the face of such exceptional human resolution would severely weaken the spirit of Soviet Jewry and strengthen Soviet injustice. In the name of Josef Begun, let us rededicate our efforts on behalf of Soviet Jews whose only desire is human liberty and demand the Soviet Union live up to its treaty commitments.●

THE LEBANON MASSACRE: AMERICANS MUST NOT BE HELPLESS TARGETS

HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Guam I rise to add my voice to those who today are expressing outrage over the senseless massacre of American and French troops on Sunday in Lebanon. My deepest sympathy goes out to the families of those who died and for those who will suffer for months to come as a result of this despicable act.

Only a few months ago, I was myself in Beirut where I met with the brave young marines who were doing their best to safeguard the political stability

of that war-torn nation and in the process prevent yet further civil war and killing. I will never forget the concern on the faces of the young men I met or the determination they all expressed to do the job their country set them to perform. I also met some young marines from Guam in Beirut and today I wonder with a heavy heart about their fate.

Today, most of America will reflect on what occurred on Sunday and ask ourselves why we are in Lebanon and whether we should be there and in what future role. There are no easy answers. But out of our sense of outrage cannot and should not come a sense of helplessness. These men must not die in vain. Nor should their death and suffering be used as a vehicle which will carry the United States into yet another protracted war we cannot win. There are positive alternatives which the President and the Congress must explore that could offer a more meaningful role for American forces in the Middle East. In Lebanon the enemies are many and faceless. The marines should be given the means to protect themselves and should not serving as so many now suggested as "sitting ducks."

First of all, let us all recognize fully that our forces in Lebanon are at a state of war. A failure to appreciate this basic fact of life will only draw us evermore into the quagmire of Lebanon's complete political situation and sap our national resolve to see our forces effectively serve their purpose there.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee I have supported our involvement in Lebanon because my own oversight inspections there which revealed that there is a legitimate need for outside peace-keeping forces in that country. I doubt that the present Government of Lebanon would survive for a week without our intervention and that of our allies. But it is also clear that the static condition forced on the marines there by U.S. policy has exposed them to risks far beyond the normal call of duty and far beyond that which I believe most Americans believe it prudent. It grates on American sensibilities when we hear our boys complain that their hands are tied by a policy which prevents them from advancing beyond the present perimeter to clear obviously hostile zones.

But while that would take care of sniper nests, it would still leave open the question of who Sunday's enemy was and how do we retaliate. While there seems to be no lack of people to blame or suspect, including Iran, and those who support Iran, I have become convinced that there will be more massacres of U.S. forces in Lebanon unless we have clear policies and goals there.

I call on President Reagan today to present to the Congress as promptly as possible his policies for addressing the problems facing the U.S. Marines as well as his policies for engaging all sides of the argument in Lebanon in prompt dialog. Clearly, our peacekeeping forces are no longer keeping the peace; rather, they are serving as targets for a variety of factions on driving us out of Lebanon. This was never the intent of sending our marines there and I urge the President to immediately call on the United Nations to send a multinational force to Lebanon to replace our own forces. This would have the benefit of removing from the scene a large-scale American presence and the perception that we are taking sides.

Finally, let me urge the President to establish some form of time limit for our presence in Lebanon. If it should become clear that we cannot get embroiled in domestic politics and expect to come out untarnished. I fear that our people will demand a pullout of U.S. forces in Lebanon unless we give them sufficient reason for being there. I am convinced that we can develop a policy in Lebanon which is productive and which will safeguard American troops there in the future.●

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES A. BURKE

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday October 20, 1983

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my many colleagues who knew him in paying respects to the Honorable James A. Burke of Boston, Mass.

Jim was one of the most ebullient, friendly, helpful Members in this body. As important and burdensome as were his responsibilities he always had time for a young Member like me to offer advice, guidance, and assistance with mastering the intricacies of the House.

Of Jim's many substantive accomplishments, what stands out is his service to older Americans. He played the key role in expanding social security coverage and adding medicare and medicaid to secure our seniors against medical devastation.

Every year I joined Jim on his assault on social security financing, seeking to restore the original concept of 1/3-1/3-1/3 funding from general revenues as well as employees and employers. The objective will be achieved one day, and it will be a tribute to the ground-work Jim established.

Jim's good humor, wit, and ability made him one of the best loved and best respected Members of the House. We lost a good friend and pillar of this body when Jim passed away last

Thursday. His wonderful family can take comfort in the full, productive, and giving life he led. There was a man.●

DR. KING HOLIDAY NEW SIGN OF HOPE

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 21, 1983]

DR. KING HOLIDAY NEW SIGN OF HOPE

Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope and, crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

Robert F. Kennedy's ringing words could have been inspired by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

A tired seamstress wanted a seat on a bus where only whites had sat before. Mr. King said, "Yes, of course" and a movement was born. Black people wanted to cast ballots like other American citizens. Mr. King said, "Yes, of course" and went to jail and then to Selma and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was enacted. Black and white children wanted to play together. Mr. King said, "Yes, of course" and then he said, "I have a dream" and a nation was electrified.

Now, on the third Monday of every January, that nation will honor the man who was more tidal wave than ripple as he struggled to sweep America out of the mindless pit of prejudice.

The movement to honor the slain civil rights leader was itself marked by struggle. Persistent attempts to discredit Mr. King during his lifetime surfaced again as the vote neared to establish a national holiday in his name.

While reasonable people could differ over whether Mr. King's accomplishments were of a magnitude to warrant such a holiday, those accomplishments were monumental and historic. It was lamentable that some tried to take away from those achievements with rumor and innuendo. The overwhelming congressional support for a King holiday, as well as the strong majority backing of the American public for the proposal in a recent Gallup poll, were heartwarming signs that most Americans were not hoodwinked by such despicable and tawdry smears.

If history finally reveals that Mr. King had warts like everyone else, the nation will endure. Thomas Jefferson authored the Declaration of Independence and kept slaves, John Kennedy offered hope to the oppressed and brought women friends to the White House, Lyndon Johnson drafted sweeping social legislation and showed off the scar on his stomach. Amy Lowell and Gertrude Stein astonished the literary world and smoked cigars.

Heroes and heroines are honored and even revered for their achievements; the nation need not demand perfection.

Mr. King's achievements included showing courage under assault and grace under

affliction. Despite brutal verbal and physical abuse, he clung to the creed of non-violence which brought him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. Ultimately, he became the symbol in the struggle for dignity that began before his birth and will go on for as long as one human being treats another with contempt.

New ripples of hope came from the House of Representatives and the Senate when they voted to honor Martin Luther King. People of good will are sure to find that an occasion for joy.●

LEBANON: CAN THE U.S. POLICE THE WORLD?

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the broader issue of the tragedy of yesterday's events in Lebanon is the question of whether we should or can with any degree of effectiveness be the world's policeman.

Perspective is in order.

Last month, 4,500 American troops took part in maneuvers in Honduras.

Last week, American warships and troops were put on alert to intervene in the Iranian-Iraqi war to keep, if necessary, the Strait of Hormuz open.

Today, American troops or their surrogates are actively involved on one side or the other in civil strife in El Salvador and Nicaragua, and are serving as trip-wire deterrents in perhaps the most volatile spot in the world, South Korea. In addition, just this afternoon a convoy of American warships with 2,000 marines is steaming threateningly toward Grenada.

Attempts to play the role of policeman for the world make us vulnerable to terrorism and hostage to the petty whims of petty leaders, at home and abroad.

Clearly, international rather than unilateral solutions are needed to most international security problems today. Yet, at the time many Americans would like to replace our forces in Lebanon with a multilateral peacekeeping force under U.N. sanction, the administration has been wasting political capital in New York by denigrating rather than utilizing the world's premier international institution. The events in Lebanon could not more underscore the irresponsibility of our delegates having sparked a national debate conjecturing about whether the United States should get out of the United Nations and the United Nations out of the United States.

It is time we recognize that international security in the last decades of the 20th century cannot be self-willed; it must be collective.●

OUR MARINES DEATHS IN LEBANON ARE APPALLING

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I am dismayed and appalled by the tragedy in Lebanon. The deaths and injuries of our marines there are particularly upsetting because the marines do not seem to be serving any foreign policy goal of the United States. Why are our young men sent to die in Lebanon today? I do not know and it seems that no one else has a clear answer.

In the last months, our marines have been reacting to fire from unseen, and frequently unidentified enemies. In the process marine casualties mount. This is a war where hostility surrounds our troops but there are no clear front lines. It is time to bring the marines home. It is time to stop the pointless loss of life. It is time to remember the lessons of history before we feel that we must justify unacceptable losses by sending more of our young men to die. It is time to stop the carnage before the honor quotient becomes too high.

Vietnam started slowly and somehow we became more and more involved. Sunday's tragedy in Beirut serves to warn us of the danger and costs of remaining. We do not honor the marines who have given lives by adding to the casualty lists. Let their lives remind us of the value of life— young life. Let their sacrifice serve as a warning that spares this Nation from being dragged through another quagmire in which the elders debate why we fight while they send the young to die.

There is no reason to delay. This time has come to bring our troops home—alive and well. We must honor the sacrifices already made by scrutinizing the risks we impose on our troops with greater care. This we owe to those who died and to those still living.●

UNITED STATES MOURNS
DEATH OF 183 MARINES
KILLED IN LEBANON

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 24, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues and millions of our fellow countrymen in mourning the deaths of the 183 Marines killed yesterday in Beirut, Lebanon. It was a vile and disgraceful act directed against Americans who were serving as peacekeepers but instead became the targets of a de-ranked act of violence.

In my judgment the most important priority at the moment is to guarantee the physical protection and security of the remaining marines and not allow another massacre. There are some contingency plans to station the marines offshore possibly on a battleship such as the *New Jersey* but it is obvious and compelling that we take steps at once.

I also believe it incumbent on the President of the United States to come before the Congress and the American people and advise us what our future role in Lebanon will be following this tragedy. When the marines were first sent in, they had a specific mission, to oversee the evacuation of the PLO from Lebanon. Since that time, the mission has not been as tangible—and has been as part of a multinational peacekeeping force operating until such time as Lebanon can take steps toward independence including military sovereignty.

Yet the ability for our marines to be safe in this peacekeeping role has been thrown into serious question. I voted for the legislation extending our marine commitment for an additional 18 months on the assumption that it would be in this peacekeeping function. I realize what is involved in our commitment there—and hope that we remain firm in our position against allowing terrorism to prevail. However this must be balanced by the commitment we must make to our security of our Armed Forces.●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, October 25, 1983, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Diane K. Steed, of the District of Columbia, to be Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Administration.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 1330, to develop long-term job opportunities in public works, and S. 1739, to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings to review computer security policy in the Federal Government and the private sector

SD-628

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine State, local, and private sector initiatives in controlling health care costs.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation appropriating funds for fiscal year 1984 for defense programs

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review economic relations between the United States and Europe.

SD-419

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 1841, proposed National Productivity and Innovation Act.

SD-226

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1747, to establish educational assistance programs for veterans of peacetime service, to close the post-Vietnam era veterans' educational assistance program to new participants, and to repeal the December 31, 1989 termination date of the Vietnam-era GI bill, the substance of S. 1873, to require the President to report to Congress no later than July 1, 1987, concerning the need for incentives, including a new educational assistance program for service members, to assist in the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel in the Armed Forces, and to hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Veterans' Education and Employment Assistance Act (Public Law 94-502).

SR-418

Joint Economic

To resume hearings on job training needs of American workers, focusing on labor market training policies.

1310 Longworth Building

OCTOBER 27

9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assessment
The Board, to hold a general business meeting.

EF-100, Capitol

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1546, proposed Deepwater Port Act Amendments of 1983.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine changes American women have undergone in the last three decades.

2247 Rayburn Building

1:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To resume hearings on the nomination of Sherman E. Unger, of Ohio, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit.

SD-226

OCTOBER 28

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on miscellaneous items, including S. 449, S. 831, S. 842, S. 1231, S. 1807, S. 1914.

SD-215

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 26, proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the President to disapprove or reduce an item of appropriations.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
Business meeting, to consider S. 873, establishing a fund within the Department of the Treasury to provide assistance to certain organizations for research and training in Soviet and Eastern European studies, and proposed student loan consolidation amendments.

SD-430

OCTOBER 31

10:00 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings on industrial policy and economic cooperation.

2253 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.
Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the substance of S. 121, to establish a U.S. Department of Trade as an executive department of the Federal Government, and S. 1723, to redesignate the U.S. Trade Representative as the President's Representative for Trade Negotiations.

SD-215

Foreign Relations
Arms Control, Oceans, International Operations, and Environment Subcommittee
To resume hearings on international communications and information policy.

SD-419

NOVEMBER 1

8:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of William P. Clark, of California, to be Secretary of the Interior.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Bus Regulatory Reform Act (Public Law 97-261).

SR-253

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To resume hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 10, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for women and men.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review General Services Administration policies relating to the disposal of surplus real property.

SD-342

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider Senate Resolution 127, to make the Select Committee on Indian Affairs a permanent committee of the Senate, Senate Resolution 239, relative to expenditures by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and other pending legislative and administrative business.

SR-301

Small Business
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1429, to provide for the continuation of the small business development center program.

SR-428A

NOVEMBER 2

8:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To continue hearings on the nomination of William P. Clark, of California, to be Secretary of the Interior.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of Leaanne Bernstein, of Maryland, Claude G. Swafford, of Tennessee, Robert A. Valois, of North Carolina, William C. Durant III, of Michigan, Robert F. Kane, of California, and Michael B. Wallace, of Mississippi, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1707, proposed Competition in Television Production Act.

SR-325

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95), focusing on acid rain provisions.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 803, to establish the Commission on the Centennial Review of the Civil Service.

SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings to review Federal and State efforts to impose higher standards in education.

SD-430

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1196, to confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Claims Court with respect to certain claims of the Navajo Indian Tribe.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to determine the legislative intent of the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203), with relation to Shee Atika, Inc.

SD-124

NOVEMBER 3

8:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To continue hearings on the nomination of William P. Clark, of California, to be Secretary of the Interior.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of John H. Riley, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration.

SR-253

Small Business
To hold hearings to examine the competitive situation existing between public utilities and certain small business owners.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 1330, to develop long-term job opportunities in public works, and S. 1739, to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States.

SD-406

10:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Sandra B. Armstrong, of California, to be Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

SR-253

1:30 p.m.
Finance
Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings on long-term health care.
SD-215

NOVEMBER 4

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1707, proposed Competition in Television Production Act.
SD-106

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act (Public Law 94-469).
SD-406

Finance
To hold hearings on S. 1822, to encourage investments in mortgage-backed securities through trusts for investments in mortgages.
SD-215

NOVEMBER 7

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 873, establishing a fund within the Department of the Treasury to provide assistance to certain organizations for research and training in Soviet and Eastern European studies, and proposed student loan consolidation amendments.
SD-628

NOVEMBER 8

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Elliot Ross Buckley, of Virginia, to be a member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.
SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the transportation of household goods.
SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on private sector initiatives to promote the health and well being of the American family.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To resume hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95), focusing on acid rain provisions.
SD-406

NOVEMBER 9

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 197, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1984 to provide for a study to determine the adequacy

of certain airline industry practices and of the Federal Aviation Administration rules and regulations concerning air quality aboard aircraft, and S. 1621, to require fire equipment on certain passenger-carrying aircraft in the lavatory and galley areas.
SR-253

*Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings to review Federal and State efforts to impose higher standards in education.
SD-430

NOVEMBER 10

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To resume hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95), focusing on acid rain provisions.
SD-406

NOVEMBER 14

11:30 a.m.
Finance
Health Subcommittee
To resume hearings on long-term health care.
SD-215

NOVEMBER 15

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the direction of the development of a civil space station.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the current condition of America's coal industry.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To resume hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95), including S. 768, a related measure.
SD-406

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings to redefine old age provisions contained in the Older Americans Act.
SD-430

2 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on Federal regulations of the Lobbying Act of 1946.
SD-342

NOVEMBER 16

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the human resources impact on American families and women in transition.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue oversight hearings on Federal regulations of the Lobbying Act of 1946.
SD-124

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Regulation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review current gas markets and alternatives for delivery of Alaskan gas through the Alaska natural gas transportation system to those markets.
SD-366

2:20 p.m.
Select on Ethics
Closed business meeting.
S-207, Capitol

NOVEMBER 17

9:45 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on Federal arts policy.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To resume hearings on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95), including S. 768, a related measure.
SD-406

2:00 p.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on Federal arts policy.
SD-430

NOVEMBER 29

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review targeted scarce resource provisions of the Older Americans Act.
SD-430

NOVEMBER 30

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-430

NOVEMBER 6

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review long-term care policy provisions of the Older Americans Act.
SD-430

DECEMBER 7

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the status of Job Corps programs.
SD-430

DECEMBER 14

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on pending nominations; to be followed by a business

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meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

SD-430

CANCELLATIONS

OCTOBER 25

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on certain activities of the District of Columbia's Department of Corrections.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on the impact of proposed regulatory authority of the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Office of Federal Procurement Policy on national defense and related Government activities, focusing on spare parts procurement of the Department of Defense.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1746, proposed Freedom From Government Competition Act.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on vocational educational programs administered by the Department of Education.

SD-628

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To continue hearings on the impact of proposed regulatory authority of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy on national defense and related Government activities, focusing on spare

parts procurement of the Department of Defense.

SR-253

OCTOBER 26

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to review volunteer initiatives in health.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to investigate alleged involvement of organized crime and mismanagement of funds in the hotel and restaurant workers' union (HEREIU).

SD-342